



EDUCATIONAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN ANDHRA PRADESH

REPORT OF
THE EDUCATIONAL SURVEY
IN ANDHRA PRADESH STATE
1958

By
K. JAGANNATHAN,

*State Educational Survey Officer,
Andhra Pradesh.*



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CHAPTER I.

TSB HYDERABAD

INTRODUCTION

Before giving an account of Educational Survey of 1957 undertaken by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, it might be well to trace briefly the history of Educational progress in India up to the end of British rule in August, 1947 and after the attainment of Independence with special reference to Primary Education. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, education had been greatly neglected and attempts were made to organise modern system of education in imperial capitals, provincial cities and District headquarters. Thus neglect of rural education implied the neglect of mass education because in India, 87 per cent of the people live in villages. The Charter Act of 1813 was the first attempt to make the East India Company accept the responsibility of educating the Indian people but unfortunately this act was not implemented for various reasons. The next stage started with Wood's Educational Despatch of 1854, which created educational departments in the year 1855. Inspite of all these things, mass education did not make any headway. Later on, National Leaders began to press for compulsory mass education but without success. As early as 1911, the Government of India suggested that every state should conduct Educational Survey in order to assess the needs of the state and to plan the location of primary schools in a suitable manner. Accordingly the composite Madras State carried out a survey in 1924. Since then it has been the aim of the State to see that no village or a hamlet is left without a school. In 1944, the report of the Central Advisory Board of Education, covered a comprehensive survey of the problems of Indian education from the pre-primary stage to the University stage. It recommended the introduction of Universal compulsory and free education for all children between the ages of 6 and 14, but this could not be implemented for financial stringency. In 1947, India attained independence. A committee was set up in 1948 to suggest ways and means of raising finances for the various stages of education.

In 1950, the constitution of India was framed and Article 45 thereof runs as follows. "The state shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years."

NEED AND OBJECTIVE OF SURVEY.

With a view to implement the directive under Article 45 of the constitution, the Government of India in collaboration with the State Governments on the basis of two-thirds grant undertook an Educational Survey of India. The aspects of the Survey are :—

(i) a basic survey of habitations with reference to the location of schools.

(ii) a comparative study of the educational administrative practices in the different states.

The basic survey would comprise :

(a) identification and enumeration of (i) every distinct habitation and (ii) every elementary School.

(b) mapping out the location of the schools.

(c) delimitation of areas served by existing schools and new schools proposed by suitable classification and grouping of habitations, and

(d) preparation of districtwise statistical tables showing the results of the survey.

As a preliminary step, the Ministry of Education, Government of India held a seminar from 28th to 30th January, 1957 in the Parliament House, New Delhi in which all the representatives of the different states in India participated. Dr. B. B. Samant, Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Education, Government of India was in-charge of the seminar. Sri J. P. Naik directed the seminar. He gave detailed instructions about the aim and the object of the Survey and explained the method of conducting the survey. This was followed by a practical demonstration of survey work at Meerut taluk headquarters for four days from 1st to 4th February, 1957. In batches of three, the State Officers were sent out to various talukas in Meerut district to conduct the pilot survey from 5th to 10th February, 1957. After completion of the same, they met again at New Delhi on 12-2-1957 and discussed the different Taluk reports prepared by the State Officers who had by then learnt the technique and method of conducting the Survey. By the middle of February, 1957, all the States' Officers returned to their respective headquarters to conduct the basic survey.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN SURVEY.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh in their order No. 501, Education, dated 14-3-1957 sanctioned a proposal for the administrative set up at a cost of Rs. 1,06,000/- for conducting the survey in the state. Two-thirds of the total expenditure is met by the Government of India and one third by the State. The details of the staff, their pay and allowances, contingencies, stationery, printing charges etc. are furnished below :—

1. One Special Officer at Headquarters (State Educational Survey Officer) in the scale of pay Rs. 600-30-720-EB-40-1000, for a period of 11 months with a special allowance of Rs. 100/-

2. *Staff at Headquarters.*

(i) One Supervisory Officer for Telangana Area (for 6 months) in the scale of pay of Rs. 230-30/2-260-40/2-500 with a special allowance of Rs. 50/- p.m.

(ii) One Supervisory Officer for Andhra Area (for 6 months) in the scale of pay of Rs. 230-20/2-260-40/2-500 with a special allowance of Rs. 50- p.m.

(iii) One Superintendent—Grade I (for 9 months) in the scale of pay of Rs. 190-10-240.

(iv) Two Upper Division Clerks (for 9 months) in the scale of pay of Rs. 80-3-95-5-125.

(v) Two Lower Division Clerks (for 9 months) in the scale of pay of Rs. 45-3-60-2-90.

(vi) One tracer (for two months) in the scale of pay Rs. 35-1-55.

(vii) One Draftsman (for 2 months) in the scale of pay of Rs. 70-2-90-3-120.

(viii) One Steno-Typist (for 4 months) in the scale of pay Rs. 45-3-60-2-90 with a special pay of Rs. 35/- p.m.

(ix) One Typist (for 9 months) in the scale of pay of Rs. 45-3-60-2-90 with a special pay of Rs. 10/- p.m.

(x) Four peons (for nine months) in the scale of pay of Rs. 18- $\frac{1}{2}$ -25.

3. *Staff Required at the District Level for a period of 4 months.*

(i) Nine District Survey Officers for Telangana Area in the scale of pay of Rs. 165-5-205-10-245 with a special allowance of Rs. 25/- p.m.

(ii) Thirteen District Survey Officers for Andhra Area in the scale of pay of Rs. 165-5-205-10-245 with a special allowance of Rs. 25/- p.m.

(iii) Twenty two Lower Division Clerks in the scale of pay of Rs. 45-3-60-2-90. and

(iv) Twenty two peons in the scale of pay of Rs. 18- $\frac{1}{2}$ -25.

The special allowance of Rs. 100/- p.m. to the State Educational Survey Officer and that of Rs. 50/- p.m. to the two Supervisory Officers was subsequently ordered by Government to be treated as special pay. Except the posts referred to in (2) (vii) and (viii) above, all the other posts were duly filled in. Sri K. Jagannathan, Principal, Government Teachers' Training College, Khairatabad who was trained for the purpose at the Central Seminar of Educational Survey of India held at Delhi was appointed as the state Educational Survey Officer. Sri B. Rangiah Naidu and Sri A. Jagannatha Rao were appointed as the Supervisory Officers for the Telangana and Andhra Areas respectively.

In their order No. 1726, Education, dated 13-8-1957 Government accorded sanction to the continuance of the staff required at the District Level for a further period of one month beyond the original sanctioned period of 4 months.

In their orders Nos. 2005, Education, dated 30-9-1957, 2396, Education, dated 29-11-1957 and 292, Education, dated 6-2-1958 and M^c. No. 1512, Education, dated 7-6-1958 the Government sanctioned the continuance of the following staff till 30-6-1958 or till the need ceases, whichever is earlier.

(i) State Special Officer for Educational Survey.

(ii) Supervisory Officer (Andhra Area).

(iii) Supervisory Officer (Telangana Area).

(iv) Superintendent Grade I (Survey Section).

(v) Two Upper Division Clerks.

(vi) Two Lower Division Clerks.

(vii) One Typist.

(viii) Four peons.

The above Survey staff worked as an integral part of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Andhra Pradesh.

PRELIMINARY WORK BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SURVEY.

The State Survey Officer took charge of the new post on 27th March, 1957. The State Government in their Memo. No. 1438-M/57-1, Education, dated 4th March, 1957 issued necessary instructions that all officers of Revenue, Forest and Police Departments should render necessary co-operation to the Education Department in the Survey work. The Collectors of the various districts were addressed with a view to enlist the co-operation of the Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and village officers in furnishing the information required in the information cards C1 and C2 and in conducting the survey meetings. An indent was placed with the Director of Survey, Dehra Dun, Bangalore, Madras and Calcutta for the supply of topo-sheets for mapping out habitations and delimiting school areas. The supply could not be made before the end of July, 1957 and the stock received was quite inadequate and a major portion was either not received or not printed.

The District Educational Survey Officers took charge of their new posts on 8th April, 1957 and attended the State Seminar at Hyderabad which was inaugurated by the Honourable Minister for Education, Sri S. B. Pattabhi Rama Rao, on 11th April, 1957 and presided over by Sri D. S. Reddi, the then Director of Public Instruction. Dr. B. B. Samant, Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Education, Government of India conducted the seminar from 12th to 13th April, 1957. He explained in detail the various District tables to be filled in and the procedure to conduct the survey. A pilot survey of Warangal taluk was conducted by the State Survey Officer from 15th to 21st April, 1957, which afforded ample training for the District Survey Officers. After the finalisation of Taluk report at Hyderabad on 23rd April, 1957, the Survey Officers returned to their District Headquarters to conduct the basic survey. They were supplied with printed Information Cards C1 (*Vide* Appendix I) and C2 (*Vide* Appendix 2) for village officials and teachers respectively as well as printed notes for guidance of Survey Officers. The latter was supplied by the Government of India which proved very beneficial to them in conducting the survey. All the District Survey Officers were supplied with a copy of the concerned Census Hand Book of 1951 for adopting the same with regard to population of habitations. The printed forms received from the Central Ministry were also distributed to the District Educational Survey Officers.

After reaching the headquarters, the District Survey Officers in their preliminary hurried tour of various talukas contacted the range Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Tahsildars of the Taluks. The Information cards to be filled in by village officers (Form C1) and the primary school teachers (Form C2) were handed over to Tahsildars and Deputy Inspectors of Schools for distribution to the village officers and teachers in their respective jurisdiction and for collecting them well in advance of the dates fixed for their meetings. The various survey meetings were planned and organised in consultation with the inspecting range and Taluk Officers at convenient centres in the various districts to obtain complete enumeration of all habitations in the State. The State Special Officer for Educational Survey addressed the District Educational Officers on 15th May, 1957 at the District Educational Officer's conference at Hyderabad exhorting them to co-operate in survey work.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR ENUMERATION OF HABITATIONS.

In Andhra districts the sources of information for survey included (1) the 'A' Register maintained by Tahsildars which contains a list of hamlets under each village in the census hand book (2) the list of habitations which have come to the notice of Deputy Inspectors of Schools for opening of new schools. (3) the survey register maintained by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools which contains names of habitations known to them. (4) the printed taluk survey map which had to be used in the absence of top-sheets or printed maps of the taluks at the commencement of the survey. The above information was not available in case of Telangana districts except in census hand book and the information furnished by teachers and village officials.

HOLDING OF MEETINGS, SCRUTINY AND TABULATION.

As already mentioned, survey meetings in each taluk of a district were held in one or more centres according to the convenience of teachers and village officers, who were interrogated when there was need for any clarification regarding a habitation or a school. Immediately after clearing any doubt, arising out of the information given in the cards, the name or names of the habitations with other particulars were recorded in columns 3 to 7 of the habitation register (Form I/B) enclosed (*Vide* Appendix 3). The habitation was also located on the map at the same time. By the time the meetings in a taluk were completed the habitation register contained full and complete information. Generally the attendance

of teachers in almost all the places was satisfactory except in the case of village officers. Anticipating the absence of village officers, the teachers, as instructed previously, presented the C1 cards at the meetings. So their absence from the meetings did not diminish the efficiency of the survey with regard to complete and thorough enumeration and location of habitations. Later on, the habitations and their particulars were counted and posted in Form II (Appendix 4) according to population slabs and totals were struck and the abstract was taken over to register of Form No. 3 (a) (Appendix 5) as on 31st March, 1957. The position after planning in Form 2 and 3 (b) was finalised after Form 4 (Appendix 6) was completed.

PREPARATION OF MAPS.

One of the objectives of the Survey is to indicate the habitations and school areas not only in registers but also on the maps. As already referred to earlier, the supply of topo-sheets was not received in time and whatever was received was quite inadequate. So, an alternative arrangement had to be made to obtain printed revenue taluk maps, which were mostly available with assistant Director of Survey, Madras or the Collector's Office for the Districts of Andhra area only. In a few cases of non-availability, they were prepared either by the local drawing masters or by the District Survey Officer himself. In case of Telangana region even these printed revenue maps were not available. The Telangana Survey Officers got them prepared by tracing and enlarging the settlement revenue maps of the scale quarter inch to one mile to the scale of one inch to one mile. Much time was occupied in preparing three sets of these maps, wherein every habitation could be indicated and the existing and proposed educational facilities could also be shown clearly. The revenue boundaries of the taluks as printed in these maps underwent certain changes owing to redistribution of villages from one taluk to another of the same or adjoining district for administrative convenience. These changes have been duly taken note of while preparing the taluk survey maps.

Another handicap was that the services of statisticians could not be secured for a month or two and only the survey officers attended to the additions of all totals in the various census figures. The officers in-charge of some of the big districts covered with hills and thick forest and lacking in easy means of communication naturally took more time and trouble than those entrusted with the survey of other districts. There was delay in obtaining Government permission for the local purchase of materials such as

Indian Ink, brushes, pencils, type-writer, etc., as the supply from the Government Stationery Depot was either not forthcoming or was very late. The revenue village officials threatened strike in the State for enhancement of their salaries which synchronised with the holding of survey meetings in the various districts. Apprehending the absence of village officers at the meetings, the teachers were instructed to meet them in advance and collect the C1 cards from the concerned officials and present them at the meetings. Much time was spent in contacting Tahsildars who were not easily accessible to the Survey Officers. The Survey had to be undertaken as early as possible and in the early stages, it coincided with the closure of schools in summer. Many of the meetings in some of the districts had to be postponed to a later date to suit the convenience of teachers. Some of the District Survey Officers and teachers suffered from "flu" which caused great hardship to the people in the months of June and July, 1957. Thus some of them were deprived of the period out of the five months given to them for completing the survey. Consequently, they had to attend to the finalisation of survey records even long after the stipulated period of time of the survey officers was over along with their normal duties.

PLANNING THE SCHOOL AREAS

Primary.—A school area consists of one or more habitation for which at least one school located within a walkable distance of one mile for a child of age 6-11 is considered necessary.

In planning school areas, habitations with population 300-500 within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from a school and those with population 300 and below within one mile from a school are tacked to the habitation having already a school. All the habitations without school having a population of 1,000 and above or even 500 and above are taken up for location of a new school. Any habitation with less than 500 population and with $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and habitations with less than 300 population within one mile are tacked on to the new school.

In grouping and planning several factors such as easy approach, availability of bigger schools, local inclinations and geographical-cum-socio-economic aspects are considered. In sparsely populated areas the standard of population and distances are relaxed so as to provide facilities for as large a number as possible. Simultaneously with the completion of school area register, the primary school areas were noted in the manuscript maps prepared already. In the case of middle and high schools, the limits

for population and distance are fixed at 1,500 and 3 miles for Middle Schools and at 5,000 and 5 miles for High Schools respectively. After all the school areas are demarcated on the map, the school area register is finalised in Form No. 4 (Appendix 6). The sign or symbol used on the map for denoting the existence of the various stages of Educational facilities are given below :—

	<i>Existing</i> (Green)	<i>Proposed</i> (Red)
1. Primary School.	○	○
2. Middle School.	△	△
3. High School.	□	□
4. Habitation tacked to a group school.	—○—	—○—
5. Middle School Area.	○	○
6. High School Area.	○	○
7. Habitations not provided with primary educational facilities.	○	○
8. Block Development Area ..	B-B-B	
9. Compulsory Education Area	C-C-C	
10. Scheduled (Tribe) Area ..	S-S-S	
11. Peripatetic Teacher School.	○	—○—

The District Tables and other abstracts relating to each taluk were also prepared. The centres for new middle and high schools were considered and noted. From the information available in the village information cards together with the data compiled in the register of school areas, particulars for other registers and the District Tables were compiled.

9. SUPERVISION AND GUIDANCE.

The State Special Officer and the Supervisory Officers for Telangana and Andhra areas visited various districts in accordance with the sanctioned tour programme and gave not only necessary instructions to the District Survey Officers but contacted the revenue officials to obtain necessary co-operation and help from them. The total number of visits paid to each District either by the State Survey Officer or the Supervisory Officer is given in the enclosed Appendix No. 7. The various draft Taluk reports received from the District Survey Officers were reviewed and necessary observations were made to incorporate them in the said reports. Similarly a few draft Taluk reports of Kovur, Bapatla and Pithapuram were forwarded to the Officer on Special Duty, Survey Unit, Ministry of Education, Government of India who after making necessary observations returned them for taking necessary action. Thus, further improvements could be made in Taluk reports. Fortnightly progress reports on the survey work done were forwarded to the Survey Unit regularly.

As soon as a District report was ready along with the District Tables Registers, etc., it was sent to the Officer on Special Duty, Educational Survey Unit, Ministry of Education, Government of India for observations, which were duly attended to on their receipt.

CHAPTER II.



GENERAL DATA.

On 1st October, 1953, the Andhra State was born. It then comprised of the eleven revenue districts of Andhra area, which formerly formed part of the composite Madras State.

Andhra Pradesh State which came into being on 1st November, 1956 is the fifth largest among the reorganised States of India and ranks fourth in respect of population. It now comprises of the whole of Andhra State and the nine districts of the Telangana area of the erstwhile Hyderabad State vide Appendix 44. After the trifurcation of Hyderabad State, Gadwal and Alampur taluks of Raichur district and Kodangal of Gulbarga district were transferred to Mahaboobnagar district and Rajura and Kinwat taluks, formerly belonging to Adilabad district were transferred to Bombay State and Mudhole taluk belonging to Nanded district was transferred to Adilabad district. After the reorganisation of the States, Adoni and Alur taluks belonging to Bellary district were transferred to Kurnool district and Rayadrug also of Bellary district was transferred to Anantapur district. The State, as it is constituted after reorganisation of the States, comprises an area of 1,04,494 square miles with a population of 3,14,33,492 as estimated in our educational survey. It has a long coast line of 540 miles along the Bay of Bengal. Its northern neighbours are Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. On its west is the new Bombay State. In the South are Madras and Mysore States. It lies between $12^{\circ} 37' - 20'$ of the northern latitude and $76^{\circ} 37$ to $84^{\circ} 45'$ of the eastern longitude. A statement showing the names of the districts, their areas, and number of taluks is appended (Appendix 8).

Extending over part of the Deccan Plateau and the eastern coast the territory of the State is generally constituted by uplands in the West sloping down to fertile lowland in the east. It has ports at Kalingapatnam, Barua, Bhimunipatnam, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Masulipatnam. It is centrally situated in South India in respect of communications, all important roads, railways and air routes from Delhi to Trivandrum and from Bombay to Madras having to pass through it. Thus in respect of communications it occupies a key position in South India. A net work of buses link almost all the important centres with the taluka or district headquarters. The major occupation of the State is

agriculture. 21 per cent of the total geographical area of the State is under forests, while barren and uncultivated land accounts for 10.9 per cent and land put to non-agricultural use represents 5 per cent of the total geographical area.

The climate is quite hot for a major portion of the year and in certain parts of the State the summer and winter are quite severe during short periods of the year. Rainfall varies generally according to regions. The maximum average rainfall in this State is 45.7" received by East Godavari district while 22.4 " is the minimum recorded in Anantpur district. The total average rainfall for the year is 42.4" for coastal Andhra Desa 28.8" for Rayalaseema and 47.2" for Telangana. Generally the eastern portion receives more rain than the western. There are more forests and lakes in the east and consequently the relative humidity is high.

Interspersed with hill ranges and river valleys in almost all parts, the land may be classified mainly into two distinct types, the more fertile area being in the central portions around the river valleys and the coastal strip, while towards the borders on the three sides the terrain is less productive. While this is broadly so, there are large tracts of dry unproductive lands in some districts which are also famous for highly productive lands. Through a net work of canals the Godavari, the Krishna and the Tungabhadra offer irrigation as well as transport facilities over a wide area.

The river projects as the Nagarjunasagar and the Tungabhadra will bring large tracts of land under cultivation and thus the economic resources of the State will increase rapidly. Besides Mahendragiri which is the highest peak in the State, other hill ranges include the Anantagiri hills, the Nallamalai hills, the Sahyadri range, the North Balaghat range and the Devarkonda and Bhongir hills. The districts of Adilabad and Warangal contain extensive forests which provide bamboo suitable for the manufacture of paper by the Sirpur Paper Mills in Adilabad district.

Minerals like iron and manganese ores are found in the State. Abundance of coal deposits are found at Kothagudam, and Bellampalli. Nellore district contains large areas of Mica deposits. Textile industries in Warangal and Pandalpaka (East Godavari district), the paper and silk industries at Sirpur (Adilabad district) and Sugar factories at Bodhan in Nizamabad district and Vuyyur in Krishna district are flourishing.

The principal crop is rice. The delta areas of the Krishna and the Godavari are said to be the rice bowl of the Andhra Pradesh. Other crops grown in the State are millet, Sugarcane, tobacco, groundnut, etc.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION

Except for a very small percentage of the population belonging to the aboriginal tribes as the Chenchus, Bhills, Koyas, Kondakapus, Gonds, Savaras, Erukas, Dommaris, Enadis, Lambadas, etc. who are still very backward in every respect, the rest are civilised, speaking the Telugu language with different regional variations. They are engaged in a large variety of professions. Economically the people are divisible into several distinct classes, sharply differing from one another. The land tenure systems introduced by the ancient kingdoms and the British have created privileged classes among those who depend on agriculture. The Zamindars, Inam-dars, Jagirdars, Deshmukhs etc., mostly developed into such classes and these relics of feudalism, an anachronism in the modern democratic age, were always a stumbling block on the road to progress. The literacy among the people is still very low, particularly in the rural areas. Socially the Andhra people may be considered to have advanced fairly. They are great lovers of fine arts, and are proud of their wealth of literature. It may be of interest to know that the Bhoojan movement, which has now been working as a silent economic revolution in the country, was born in this State. People living in the delta areas and on the coastal strip are rich and they are contributing largely to the economic re-generation by investing in commercial enterprises as Cement factories, Tobacco factories, Cinema industry, Vanaspati factories, Oil-mills, etc. People inhabiting the Rayalaseema and Telangana areas are comparatively backward economically and that accounts for the low percentage of literacy in those parts.

DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS.

There are at present 150 Development Blocks in the State covering a population of over one crore, being 43% of the total rural population in about 10,879 villages, out of the total of 26,450, villages in the State spread in an area of over 35,152 square miles. Of these 84 are National Extension Blocks, 4 Multipurpose projects, 22 Post intensive blocks and the rest community development blocks. From October, 1952, when the scheme was introduced, till the end of the year 1956-57, 2,82,531 additional acres were brought under cultivation in the various blocks. The number of new schools opened was 11,307.

LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE.

Telugu is the main language of the State which is spoken and understood all over the State. In respect of the spoken dialect, the State may be divided into four broad regions, the north-eastern, the north-western, the central and the Southern, the language in the former two and the last being influenced to varied degrees by Oriya, Urdu, Tamil and Kannada respectively while the central region may naturally be regarded as being free from external influence comparatively.

The following table gives the linguistic structure of the State :—

(*Source*.—Statistical Abstract—Andhra Pradesh issued by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.)

Population classified according to Mother tongue, 1951.

	<i>Language.</i>		<i>Percentage to Total Population</i>
1. Telugu	85.99
2. Urdu	6.82
3. Tamil	1.43
4. Lambadi	1.38
5. Kannada	1.32
6. Marathi	0.87
7. Hindi	0.34
8. Others	1.85
Total		..	100.00

The medium of instruction is generally the mother tongue of the pupils, in bilingual areas there are schools offering instruction in each of the prevailing languages. In almost every district there are a pretty good number of Urdu schools and where the number of Muslim children is not quite large, there are Urdu sections attached to the general school in the locality. In Srikakulam District, there are Oriya schools and sections to answer the needs of the Oriya people who form a minority there. Similarly in Chittoor District there are Tamil schools and sections for the Tamil people there ; and in Anantapur district there are similar schools and sections for children whose mother tongue is Kannada.

The only exception is the case of the Lambadies whose number is greater than that of Kannadigas, but who do not have any provision of instruction in their mother-tongue ; this is owing to the fact that their language is only a spoken dialect without any writer script, and they are enough conversant with the regional language to take instruction in it.

CHAPTER III.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE STATE *Progress of Education in the Andhra area.*

The Andhra area under the composite Madras State did not make appreciable progress in the field of education after the introduction of dyarchy when education was made a transferred subject. After the first congress Government was installed in power there under the Government of India Act of 1935, efforts were made to accelerate the progress of education, though it may be said that rapid progress was not possible owing to certain obvious reasons. The political ferment also to a large extent acted as an obstacle against the progress of education in that State as in other parts of the country. During the year 1937, the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 was amended with a view to minimising wastage. During the period efforts were made to diffuse educational facilities at the primary stage. Permission was generally given to all teachers and managers who came forward to open schools wherever necessary. Local bodies were also encouraged to open schools in all schoolless centres. This has helped the growth of the number of primary schools. From 1936 onwards, concentration was made on the qualitative improvement than on quantitative expansion. This has resulted in the dwindling of the number of primary schools. The extension of compulsion to new areas was continued year after year upto 1947-48. During 1951-52, the enrolment in the elementary schools was 15,59,397 and there were 4823 schoolless centres in Andhra area. At the end of 1952, there were 975 villages in the Andhra area with a population over 500 which had no schools. 1972 villages with a population between 200 and 500 and 1876 villages with a population of less than 200 did not have schools. In 1951-52, 37.1% of girls of the age group 6-12 were enrolled as against 58.5% of boys. Thus it may be seen that the progress of education in the past independence era has been very encouraging in the Andhra State.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN TELANGANA.

But the picture that would be presented of the educational progress in the nine Districts of Telangana of the erstwhile Hyderabad State, now forming part of the Andhra Pradesh State, will show in glaring contrast the appallingly low percentage of literacy and the various factors that militated against the spread of education in that area. The first and foremost was the question of the

medium of instruction in schools. Urdu was made the compulsory medium for secondary education in almost all the Government schools. Schools managed by private agencies were few and far between and the conditions that were laid down by the Nizam's Government for recognition of schools were so exacting that expansion of education received very little encouragement. The police action in 1948 may be considered as an important land mark in the history of education of the erstwhile Hyderabad State. For the first time, the regional language was recognised as the medium of instruction and this acted as an impetus to the progress of education. Education in certain areas under 'Jagir' and 'Paigah' administration was woefully backward. Though education in urban areas was encouraged, in rural areas it was totally neglected. Steps were taken to expand educational facilities at all the stages and appreciable progress in education in Telengana region has been registered in the last eight years. The tempo of development in the field of primary education initiated in the post independent era is being maintained. Separate educational statistics for Telengana region are not available as they are compiled for the whole of the Hyderabad State.

EXISTING EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The picture of the present educational facilities as on 31st March, 1957 as it has emerged after our educational survey reveals the steady progress that education has been making in the Andhra Pradesh State. The number of institutions in the urban areas is 3065, 2704 for boys and 361 for girls at the primary stage, 750 (633 for boys and 117 for girls) at the middle school stage and 451 (370 for boys and 80 for girls) at the high school stage. Out of the total urban population of 5492058, 541523 scholars (324149 boys and 217374 girls) are at the primary stage, 200869 (153554 boys and 47315 girls) at the middle school stage and 133635 (112710 boys and 20925 girls) at the high school stage. The number of institutions for girls at all the stages is not very encouraging. The enrolment of girls at the middle and high school stages also is far from satisfactory. The statistics given in Form 6, (Education in urban areas (*vide* Appendix 9) disclose that though as per the target the enrolment at the primary stage should have been 686509 the actual enrolment is 541523, which falls short of the target. Out of a total of 50723 rural habitations, 37465 habitations are served by primary schools. There are 25948 primary schools, (25684 for boys and 264 for girls) catering educational facilities to a population of 23318584. The total enrolment is 1865331, 1215019 boys and 650812 girls) which falls short of the target

of 3242679. (22708) habitations with a population of 21029875 have some facilities for education at the primary stage and (14757) habitations with a population of 2288709 are provided with educational facility in the vicinity. (13258) habitations with a population of 2622850 representing 10.% of the total rural population could not be provided with educational facilities. The number of schools at the middle stage in the rural area is 1176 (1171 for boys and 5 for girls) and the total enrolment in that stage is 135121 (111208 boys and 2391 girls). (21494) habitation as per the Table V111-A (Appendix 34) are served by middle schools. There are 376 high school stages of which only one is a girl's institution, with an enrolment of 57104 (51795 boys and 5309 girls). The educational needs of (18225) habitations as per Table IX-A (Appendix 35) are served by the high school stages. (29229) and (32498) habitations are not served by middle and high school stages respectively. This gives a bird's eye view of the existing educational facilities at all the three stages.

(Educational organisation and personnel Appendix 43.)

The administrative set up of the Director's office included the following officers at the State headquarters.

1. Director of Public Instruction.
2. 4 Deputy Directors of Public Instruction.
3. Assistant Directors of Public Instruction.
4. Special Officer for Libraries and Audio—Visual Education.

The Director is assisted by two Divisional Inspectors of Schools in the Andhra area and one Deputy Director of Public Instruction, in the Telangana area. At the District level, there is one District Educational Officer for each Educational District in the Andhra area in charge of Boys' Education, and two Inspectresses of Girl's Schools, one for each circle. Elementary schools in the Andhra area are considered as mixed schools for all administrative and statistical purposes and their control vests with the District Educational Officers only. In the Telangana area there is one Inspector of Schools for each Revenue District in charge of both boys and girls education. At the taluk level, there are Deputy Inspectors of Schools in charge of the Elementary schools, their jurisdiction being limited by the number of schools under inspection.

There are in all 20 revenue districts, but the educational districts are 22. Krishna District and Guntur District were bifurcated into separate educational districts even when they were in the composite Madras State.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.

The following table will give at a glance the total number of habitations and the number of urban and rural areas with educational facility in the habitation itself, those having within the specified distance and those without facility at the primary stage

	With schools in them.	With schools in the neighbour- ing habita- tions.	Without schools.	Total.
No. of Urban Habitations	3,065	..	..	3,065
No. of Rural Habitations	22,708	14,757	13,258	50,728
Total	25,773	14,757	13,258	53,788
Urban population	54,92,058	..	..	54,92,058
Rural Population	2,10,29,875	22,88,709	26,22,850	1,59,41,434

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INSTITUTIONS WITH ENROLMENT OF RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Andhra Pradesh.

	URBAN						RURAL					
	Institutions			Enrolment			Institutions			Enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Primary	2,701	361	3,062	3,24,149	2,17,374	5,41,523	2,5634	204	25,948
2. Middle	633	117	750	1,53,554	47,815	2,00,869	1,171	5	1,171
3. High	371	80	451	1,12,710	20,925	1,33,635	375	1	376
Total	..	3,708	588	4,266	5,90,413	2,85,614	8,76,027	27,230	270	27,500		

	URBAN						RURAL					
	Enrolment			Institutions			Institutions			Total Enrollment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Primary	12,15,019	6,50,312	18,65,321	28,388	625	29,013	15,39,168	8,67,686	24,06,854
2. Middle	1,11,308	23,918	1,35,221	1,804	122	1,926	2,64,862	71,228	8,38,090
3. High	51,795	5,309	57,104	746	81	827	1,64,505	26,234	1,90,739
Total	..	18,78,122	6,79,534	20,57,656	80,938	828	31,766	19,08,535	9,65,145	20,33,638		

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Compulsion in the composite Madras State was first introduced in 1925-26 in urban areas alone. In 1945-46 compulsion was extended to some rural areas in Andhra region and this extension to new areas was continued year after year up to 1947-48. Mid-day meals were supplied to poor children as an inducement for good enrolment and attendance officers were appointed to assist in the implementation of the compulsory education scheme. But, for paucity of funds Government discontinued the scheme of mid-day meals from April, 1947 and compulsion also was not extended to any new areas after the year 1947-48. The posts of attendance officers were abolished from 1-3-1957. Government, however, continued to supply books and slates free of cost to all poor children in compulsory areas.

In the former Hyderabad State, as a preliminary step to make elementary education compulsory, Primary Education was made free in 1922. With the end of the II world war, Government sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education and it was introduced in 1947 in 10 selected areas in the whole State. In Telangana area it was introduced in the city of Hyderabad, the District headquarters of Warangal, and Mahboobnagar, the town of Miryalguda in Nalgonda District and the village in Mahaboobnagar, Koyalkonda. It was planned that in the first year of its introduction boys of 6 to 8 years of age should be brought under compulsion and that in the subsequent years the age of compulsion should be extended upto 11 years, thereby bringing all boys of 6 to 11 years of age under compulsion. The statistics of compulsory education scheme during the year 1948 show that in 214 schools serving the total estimated population of the children of school going age in areas under compulsion only 24051 scholars were enrolled, thus representing only 51.6 of the population of the school going age children in areas under compulsion. The scheme could not make much leeway owing to the disturbed conditions, in the rural areas at that time and for all practical purposes the schools in those areas were functioning as ordinary schools and no compulsion was in force. But some endeavour was made to introduce compulsion again. The fall in enrolment in the areas where compulsion was introduced was particularly high in the city of Hyderabad. All vigilance on the part of the Attendance Officers and even the supply of free books and stationery as an inducement were of little avail to improve the situation, as the Compulsory Education Bill was submitted to the Government which was pending approval and no coercive measures could be

resorted to. The indigence and indifference of parents are mainly responsible for the failure to ensure larger enrolment and attendance. Attempts were, however, made to achieve this end through propaganda. There are at present *i.e.* as on 31-3-57, (1432) centres with (2919) scholars serving a population of 37,20,831 (Appendix 46). The total enrolment is 3,88,585 (boys 2,23,300-1,65,285 girls), if the enrolment is computed at 12½% of the total population, 465,104 children should have been brought under compulsion. But the actual enrolment is 3,88,585 which represents only 83.5% of the total population, which falls short of the target.

BASIC EDUCATION.

In Andhra area, even during the year 1945-46, the Madras Government introduced Basic Education in a few selected places. In 1952, an Adhoc Committee on Basic Education was constituted and Government implemented most of its recommendations for the consolidation and expansion of basic education.

At the time of the formation of the Andhra Pradesh State on 1-11-1956, there were 645 basic schools in the Andhra area (out of which 39 were Senior Basic Schools) with an enrolment of 40195 boys and 26150 girls, while there were 257 basic schools (all for boys) in the Telengana area (out of which 8 were Senior Basic Schools) with an enrolment of 27249 boys and 4851 girls. At the end of the year, the total number of basic schools in the Andhra Pradesh State was 1045 (out of which 56 were Senior Basic Schools) with a total enrolment of 90018 boys and 85471 girls.

Though basic education was introduced in the erstwhile Hyderabad State in the academic year 1951-52, it received special attention only in 1954 when the Government laid down its policy that the existing pattern of general education up to eight grades should be replaced by the basic one.

A large number of new basic schools are opened in pursuance of the policy of the Government and the pace of the conversion of the traditional type of primary schools to basic pattern is being accelerated.

MANAGEMENT

" In the Andhra Area, of 17664, elementary schools in the year 1951-52, 54.2 percent were managed by private agencies,

38.5% by the District Boards, 3.7% by the State itself, 2.6% by the municipalities and 1.0% by Panchayat Board. The Private managements which receive grant-in-aid could roughly be divided into three categories. There are schools which are managed by teachers, secondly, there are school's which are managed by non-teachers and in many cases by people who are not even qualified to become elementary school teachers according to the present rules. Christian missionary and other non-missionary institutions form the third category (Report of the Elementary Education committee, Andhra, 1954). The largest number of the institutions are conducted by the District Board constituting 38.5% of all the elementary schools in the state. But in the Telengana area, almost all the schools at all the stages belong to the Government. This was in consonance with the short sighted policy followed by the erstwhile Hyderabad State before Police Action which throttled all attempts on the part of the private agencies to establish schools.

CHAPTER IV

SURVEY PROCEDURE

1. *Habitations*

The first step in the Educational Survey is to identify and enumerate every distinct habitation throughout the State and to prepare a systematic register of urban and rural habitations. Here it is necessary to distinguish a 'habitation' from a village or a town.

The census reports use the term 'village' in regard to a 'revenue village'. According to the census definition, a 'village' presents a parcel of land, the boundaries of which are defined, and settled by Revenue Survey or Cadastral survey. It may be but need not always necessarily be, a single house cluster with a local name marking its distinctiveness as a residential locality. Revenue village may consist of one compact habitation or of a number of habitations, the main village and its hamlet, *i.e.*, mazras or wadis, sometimes far away from one another and also from the main village. Even the revenue maps are more concerned with the revenue boundary of the village and all the plots of land than as to where and how exactly the population in the village is located whether it is at one particular place or is scattered in small hamlets or habitations which also have to be considered in the planning of schools.

A 'habitation' is a house cluster with a local name marking its distinctiveness. It is a centre where people live in a compact and contiguous manner. A 'habitation' will therefore include (1) a village excluding its hamlets, if any, (ii) a hamlet, (iii) a town or a city. In cases where a village consists of two or more habitations, not to take note of the distinct habitations would be misleading. The existence of a school in such a village with one or more hamlets cannot necessarily or possibly be considered a guarantee that educational facilities exist for all its hamlets also, as the school thus situated cannot be expected to cater to the educational needs of people in the hamlets which are not within reach or rather within easy walking distance of the children from their homes in the hamlets.

REGISTER OF HABITATIONS

So the first step in this Survey, as already stated, is to enumerate all habitations, urban and rural, in a District Register of

Habitations. As the problem of provision of Primary schools in urban areas differs materially in several respects from that in rural areas, the habitations in urban and rural areas, are listed and considered separately. The District Register of Habitutions thus consists of two distinct parts :—

- (a) the urban Habitutions list.
- (b) the rural Habitutions list.

URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

For proper listing of the habitations in their respective appropriate lists, it is necessary to distinguish clearly between the Urban and Rural areas. For the purpose of this survey, the census pattern is closely followed. According to census, a town is an inhabited locality with a total population ordinarily of not less than 5000 persons with urban characteristics. Though this, is generally the case, places with somewhat larger population which do not possess definite urban characteristics, are not treated in census as towns. On the other hand, places with a population less than 5000 having definite urban character (including municipalities, cantonments, and other places having a local administration of their own) are treated as separate towns. In the Register of habitations the classification of urban and rural areas is given mainly as in the census of 1951, the changes that have occurred since the census being noted specifically in the District Registers as in the case of new townships or new areas annexed to towns.

REGISTER OF HABITANIONS (URBAN AREAS)

[Form I-A (Appendix 10)]

The District Register of Urban areas shows the serial number of the town or town group, its name, the urban areas comprising the town group, their population and the population of the town or town group as a whole. The urban areas are classified into the following six classes according to their population.

<i>Class</i>	<i>Population</i>
I.	100000 and above.
II.	50000—99999
III.	20000—49999
IV.	10000— 19999
V.	5000— 9999
VI.	Below 5000

A district wise statement of urban areas of the different classes is appended vide Appendix No. 11 (Part II).

The following table gives a class-wise summary of the urban areas in the State (appendix 12).

NUMBER OF URBAN HABITATIONS AND THEIR POPULATION

S. No.	Slab of Population.		Number of urban areas.	Total Population.
1	2		3	4
1.	100000 and above	..	6	17,55,297
2.	50000 99999	..	10	6,90,203
3.	20000 49999	..	33	8,99,383
4.	10000 19999	..	82	11,17,211
5.	5000 9999	..	117	8,88,480
6.	Below 5000	..	34	1,41,484
Total		..	282	54,92,058

The above population indicates a slight increase over the census population, which is due as already stated to the annexation of certain rural habitation to urban areas.

A glance at the map of urban areas in the state shows the distribution of urban areas in the various districts, *vide* Appendix No. 13, Part II. It will be seen that the towns are in general distributed evenly throughout the occupied area; in a majority of the districts all the Taluka headquarters are generally urban areas, there are, however, exceptions as for example in the following cases:—Chandragiri in Chittoor District is the headquarters of a revenue taluka with a population of 6671 but is not classed as Urban, in the same taluk are two Railway junctions Pakala and Renigunta each with a population of 4408 and 3345 respectively which are classified as urban areas, inspite of their population being less than 5000.

The number of urban areas in a district varies from 6 in Krishna (East or West) district to 20 in Godavary District (East or west), the average being 13 per district.

The urban area with the maximum population is Hyderabad, the State headquarters with 10,99,707, persons and the with the minimum population is Ramagundam, a newly formed township in Sultanabad taluk Karimnagar district with 2020 persons.

The average population of an urban area works upto 19475 the density of population in the urban areas is on average 3614 per square mile.

The percentage distribution of the urban areas and the urban population are as follows :—

Class or slab of population.	Percentage of No. of urban areas in a class to the total.	Percentage of the population in a class to the total.
I	2.1	31.3
II	3.5	12.6
III	11.7	16.4
IV	29.2	20.3
V	41.5	16.2
VI	12.1	2.6

NEW URBAN AREAS

It is observed that since the census of 1951, certain rural habitations have been annexed to the adjoining towns or cities while some other rural villages have since grown into township which account for the increase in the number of urban areas and population over the census figures : Examples of the former are found in the Districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, while instances of the latter kind are available in Karimnagar.

IMPACT OF URBAN AREAS.

Urban areas have been known to exert a good deal of influence in several walks of life on the people living not only in their immediate neighbourhood but even up to a radius of five or six miles. Where communication facilities such as roads and railways are great, this influence extends to much farther distances. People residing in rural areas surrounding towns and cities are so greatly dominated by the glamour of urban life that they lend themselves to be easily led by the manners and customs obtaining in the towns. In fact, between one census and another several rural habitations of the former census have outgrown their rural character and got annexed to or classified as urban units. The attraction exerted by urban areas has drawn several families from their rural abodes into the cities and towns and this influx into cities has been particularly noted in cities like Guntur, Anantapur, etc. The increase in the urban population of Kurnool is reported to be due to the location of the capital of the Andhra State there between 1st October 1953 and 1st November 1956.

In the educational field it is observed that the Urban Secondary school has under its serving area a pretty large number of rural habitations, some of them being at distances even more than 5 miles which is considered to be the normal walking distance for a school child at this stage. To quote an example in Krishna East District, the secondary schools in the urban areas are found to cater to the needs of surrounding rural parts to the extent shown below :—

Stage.	Rural habitations served by urban schools.	No. of outside pupils. Enrolled in schools in urban areas.			Total.	
		No.	Popula- tion.	Boys.	Girls.	
Middle	141	66,734	827	203	1,030
High	186	88,990	1,133	51	1,184

This pull towards urban schools is all the more significant in view of the fact that in districts like the one cited there are several other high schools in rural parts at less distances than the urban

schools. In the case of a few districts especially in the Telangana area, it happens that the only High school for an entire Revenue Taluk is located in an urban habitation in the taluk (generally the taluk headquarters) and there is no other alternative for the rural population than to seek admission in the only urban school.

RURAL HABITATIONS.

Data regarding the urban habitations dealt with above is for the most part readily available in the census records except perhaps for the newly annexed areas or newly grown-up townships. The problem of rural habitations, their number, location size, population, etc. is however more complex in view of the absence of such particulars regarding hamlets in the census registers. As already stated, the census records show the area, the population etc. of only the main villages but not their hamlets. Experience shows that on an average there are three or four hamlets for every revenue village while there are instances of several unitary villages as well as villages with forty and more hamlets. Chittoor district has numerous such multi-hamlet villages with the hamlets distributed in different directions and at different distances ranging upto six or seven miles. The object of the survey is frustrated if information cannot be gathered regarding the existing educational facilities for each one of them and if none exists what possibly is or can be the best arrangement. This is best obtained, as already stated in Chapter I from other sources and by discussion with the school teachers and the local revenue officers. Where however a hamlet is too small *i.e.*, if its population is below 25 it is not separately enumerated and shown in the Habitations Register.

Usually villages have their own Harijanwadas. In order to ensure that educational facilities to the Harijan children are not lost sight of, enquiries have been made whether the Harijanwada is sufficiently away from the main village and is big enough, if so, it is considered for purposes of survey as separate habitation. Where, however, it is almost contiguous with the village proper, it is not enumerated separately.

In some cases two villages are quite adjacent or contiguous so much so that the wall of one touches the wall of another. In such cases, a school in any one of them would ordinarily meet the Educational needs of the school-aged children of the other also, but to maintain concord between the census and survey enumeration, they are shown as two distinct habitations in the survey records.

Farmers sometimes build houses on the farms where they live either throughout the year or during certain seasons. Such isolated farm houses or even a cluster of a few farm houses are not separately enumerated ; their population is included as in census in the village or hamlet to which they belong.

Thus the information available in the census records is supplemented and co-ordinated with the help of the information available from all other sources such as topo-sheets, revenue maps, lists and reports of local officers of revenue, forest and other departments as well as the Information Cards and personal discussions of teachers and village officers and the Register of habitations in Form I/B is compiled. This shows, among other things the serial number of the (revenue) village, its name the hamlets or habitations comprising the village, their distances from the main village their population and that of the village as a whole as at the time of the census in 1951 ; it also records a few details about the existing Educational facilities, *i.e.* just the number of institutions at the Primary, Middle and High school stages in each habitation as on 31-3-57. Register Number being mainly a permanent register of habitations, the changes in the number of institutions year after year can be recorded in it by the office of the District Educational Officer and the Register brought up-to date every year, if desired.

It may be useful here to define what is exactly meant by the terms primary stage, middle school stage and high school stage. The following extract from the "Notes for guidance of Survey Officers" issued by the Ministry of Education, Government of India clarifies the position.

Area.	primary Stage.		Middle Stage.		High Stage.	
	Name of Classes.	Dura-tion.	Name of classes.	Dura-tion.	Names of classes.	Dura-tion.
Andhra	Standards I, II, III, IV, V.	5 years.	Forms. I, II, III of Secondary schools standards VI, VII, VIII of higher Elementary Schools.	3 years.	Forms IV, V, VI	8 Years.
Telangana.	Infant, I, II, III and IV.	5 years.	V, VI, VII classes	3 years.	VIII, IX, X classes	3 years.

NUMBER OF RURAL HABITATIONS

Starting from the data available in the census hand books regarding the number of (revenue) villages and their population the final number of rural habitations including hamlets in each district is arrived at by a process of subtraction and addition of all items leading to a change (*i.e.* decrease or increase) in the number of habitations and the population. Factors contributing to a decrease include the following.

- (a) Deserted even in 1951.
- (b) Subsequently found uninhabited or inundated though enumerated.
- (c) Not traceable.
- (d) Now forming part of urban areas.
- (e) On account of blank census numbers.
- (f) On account of repeated entries of the same No.
- (g) Transfer to other districts, etc. and items necessitating addition comprise the following.

- (1) Newly sprung up.
- (2) Not listed in Census but already existing.
- (3) Transferred from Urban to Rural.
- (4) Transferred from other districts.
- (5) Entered as "bechirag" in census but found existing, etc.

A consolidated chart of habitations in the State worked out on the above lines is appended (*vide* Appendix No 14, Part II). It is observed that there are 26657 villages with 24066 hamlets attached to them making a total of 50723 rural habitations having a total rural population of 2,59,41 434. All the habitations are not of equal size or density nor is their distribution in a District

uniform for all districts. Appendix 42. The average size of a rural village extends over an area of 3.9 sq. miles and that of a rural habitation 2.0 sq. miles. The average population of a rural village is 973 while that of a rural habitation is 511. The average density of population in the rural areas works to 252 per sq.mile and the number of rural habitations in 100 sq. miles is 49.

The various habitations are classified into nine slabs according to the following population limits as in Register in Form 2.

(a) 5000 and above	..	(b) 2000 to 4999.
c) 1000 to 1999	..	.. (d) 500 to 999.
(e) 400 to 499	..	.. (f) 300 to 399.
g) 200 to 299	..	.. (h) 100-199
and (i) below 100.		

The number of habitations in each slab and their total population is noted district wise in State Table II (Appendix No. 15, Part II). It is observed that the number of habitations varies largely among the districts from 703 in Guntur North to 6484 in Chittoor district. As regards population, East Godavary, ranks first with 1938062 persons and Krishna West stands last with 606177 persons. Among the Telangana districts Karimnagar has the largest population while Hyderabad has the least. The frequency distribution of the habitations and population in the several slabs indicate significant characteristics of the several districts. Some districts especially the coastal districts like Guntur North, Guntur South have a large number of thickly populated habitations while districts like Chittoor have a considerable number of habitations of low population. Almost all the Telangana districts have a greater number of thinly populated habitations belonging to the slabs below 500; this characteristic is also evinced by the ceded districts in the Andhra area. None of the Telangana districts has any habitation in the highest slab 5000 and above with exception of just 2 in Mahaboobnagar while all the Andhra districts have some habitations of this slab. This seems to be mainly due to the geographical and climatic conditions in the various regions.

Considered slabwise, the frequency distribution of the habitations and the population among the different slabs is as follows:—

S. No.	Slab of habitation		Percentage of number of habitations in a slab to the total	Percentage of popula- tion in a slab to the total
1.	5,000 and above	..	0.2	2.2
2.	2,000 to 4,999..	..	3.6	19.1
3.	1,000 to 1,999..	..	10.5	28.0
4.	500 to 999	..	19.2	26.2
5.	400 to 399	..	6.9	5.9
6.	300 to 299	..	8.9	6.0
7.	200 to 299	..	12.0	5.6
8.	100 to 199	..	17.5	4.8*
9.	Below 100	..	21.2	2.2

It is observed that the largest number of habitations (10,746) is in the slab 'below 100' though it stands only eighth in respect of population. The slab 500-999 with 9,747 habitations and 68,03,763 population stands second in regard to both number of habitations and population and the slab 5,000 and above occupies the last place both in habitations and population. On the aggregate the state contains more habitations in the slab below 500 (33,735) than in the slabs 500 and above (16,988) but the position is reversed in regard to population; there are 1,95,83,977 persons in the slabs 500 and above while there are only 63,52,547 persons in the slabs below 500.

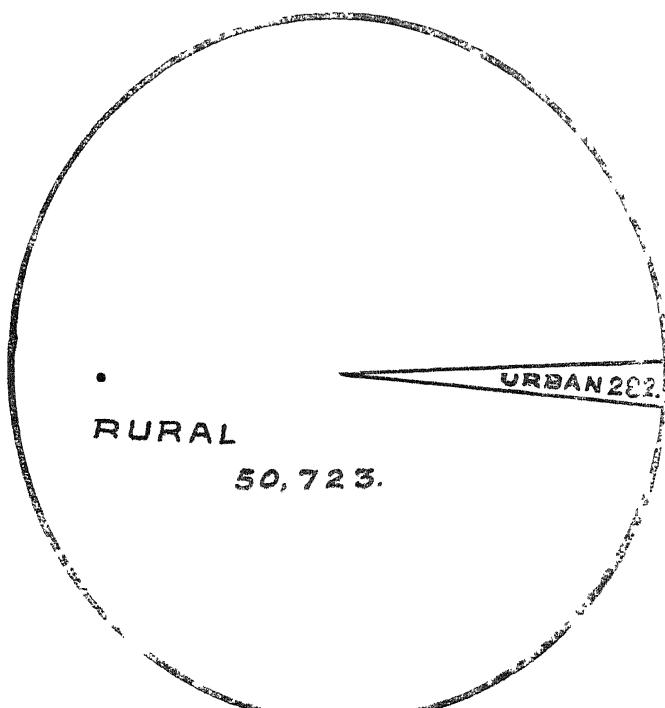
The following table shows the particulars of urban and rural habitations and population in the State.

Item	Urban	Rural	Total
Habitations ..	282	50,723	51,005
Percentage ..	0.6%	99.4%	..
Population ..	54,92,058	2,59,41,434	3,14,33,492
Percentage ..	17.5%	82.5%	..

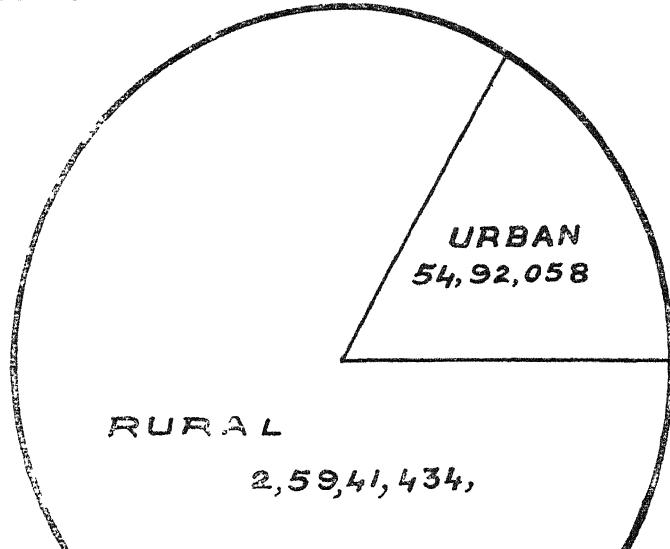
The following diagrams give a comparative idea of the urban and rural habitations and their population:—

Diagram of Urban and Rural Habitations.

URBAN AND RURAL HABITATIONS.



URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.



Hamlets.—The number of hamlets attached to a main village varies from district to district, the average being about 3. Chittoor district has got the largest number of hamlets while Hyderabad has the least. The distance from a hamlet to its main village ranges from a few furlongs to six or seven miles ; the average being about a mile. The size or population of a hamlet has generally no definite relation to that of the main villages,. There are hamlets which are bigger than the main village itself and instances are not wanting where the main village has gradually become depopulated and the hamlets have grown bigger, while there are several unitary villages without having even one hamlet. Sociologically the hamlet stands at a discount in point of provision of several amenities like facilities of communication (roads and canals) Education, public health, medical aid, etc., especially those hamlets which are far removed from the urban areas and the Railway Stations are very backward even in regard to culture and civilization. The habitation in the Agency areas (scheduled areas) are perhaps the greatest sufferers in these respects.

CONCEPT OF SCHOOL AREA

The identification of every distinct habitation and its enumeration in the Register of Habitations does not throw much light on the problem of Educational facilities, *i.e.*, the extent of existing facilities and what exactly needs to be done in planning the programme for opening new schools or in expanding the existing ones. Even the slab-wise list showing habitations with or without schools (form 2—referred to in Chapter I) does not by itself explain how the habitations without schools in them or near them can be provided for with schooling facilities.

As a first step towards the fulfilment of the directive of our constitution, it is necessary to ensure that as far as possible no habitation remains unprovided for so far as provision of instruction for the age—group 6-11 is concerned. A primary school providing instruction upto the age of 11 must be diffused widely. The ideal solution for this would be a separate independent school for each habitation irrespective of its population. This evidently is not possible under the present circumstances. To make the limited resources in men and money go the longest way, it has been necessary so to plan that the existing schools as well as schools to be newly started would be put to the maximum use and would bring within their compass as many habitations as possible. For this purpose, wherever possible, a school in one

habitation shall also have to serve the needs of such nearby habitations as would be possible.

This unit, consisting of one or more habitations for which at least one school located at a suitable place which will not be at a distance longer than a prescribed maximum walkable distance for a child of age 6-11, is considered necessary, is designated as a 'school area'. A school area is, therefore, one or more habitations for which at least one primary school is considered necessary, if it is not already there. This concept of school area thus necessitates considering :—

(a) the population of the habitations.

(b) the distance of one habitation from another and of them all from a suitable central place.

(c) obstruction on the way, if any, such as existence of a river, stream, steep hill, etc., in going from any of these habitations to the central habitation or the place where the school is located.

(d) whether the location of the existing primary school if any, can or does serve the needs of the neighbouring habitations

and

(e) whether the existing school is properly located or not and if not whether it would not be advisable to recommend its shifting to another suitable central place so that the school with its new location can cater for a larger population.

REGISTER OF SCHOOL AREAS (*Urban*)

For evident reasons there is need for two separate Registers of school areas for urban and rural school areas. In a city or a town taken as a whole, schools already exist and they may be catering quite adequately to the needs of the urban area concerned. But it does not, however mean that every locality in every town or city is within easy reach of the children of age 6-11. In order to examine this aspect of urban education, it is necessary to delimit the areas that can be treated as served by the existing schools and to identify and enumerate school less areas within the city or town and to plan out proper school areas there.

When compulsory education is introduced in any town or city, a house to house census of children of school going age is

taken. The area for each school is also specifically defined to include a definite number of houses. Defining school area in this manner and then preparing a register for all the urban areas would require special staff for each town or city. To divide thickly populated areas thus into generally acceptable clear cut school areas is extremely difficult within a limited time. When compulsory primary education is introduced in any urban area, Attendance Officers would be appointed and they would define the school areas there in due course. Preparation of such school area Registers in this manner requires elaborate machinery which is not provided in this survey. What is however done for the urban areas is firstly to indicate them on a suitable large scale map and note the facilities available there for education at the primary middle and high school stages and secondly to prepare a district list of urban habitations in Form No. 6. (Appendix No. 9, Part II) indicating therein the name of each urban area, the number of institutions for boys and girls at the primary, middle and high school stages and the number of pupils (boys and girls) attending them as on the 31st of March, 1957.

RURAL SCHOOL AREAS.

In identifying and defining the school areas, whether for existing schools or for new schools to be proposed, certain broad general principles have been laid down for guidance, a summary of which is given below. Since the directive of the constitution for provision of educational facilities for the age-group of 6-14 is quite clear, whatever be the details of the planned programme, the target to be achieved is to provide as early as possible a school for every child of school age at as convenient a place for the child as possible.

PRINCIPLES AND TARGETS IN PLANNING SCHOOL AREAS.

(a) Walkable distance for the child :—It would be an ideal condition to have the school as near to the house of the child as possible ; but as this would not be feasible in practical life under the conditions obtaining at present, it is necessary to ensure that no school is located beyond the easily walkable distance of a child of 6—11 years. There are no objective data at present available which lay down precisely the walkable distance of a child of this age group. The distance that may be considered quite convenient in one set of situations such as availability of good roads embracing climatic conditions and the like would not be so in

another situation where the path leading to the neighbouring habitations would be rugged or the climatic conditions may be very trying and unfriendly. Ordinarily it appears that half a mile would perhaps be the best limit for any child of that age, but even this, looking to the way in which the small rural habitations are scattered over in the country, cannot be adhered to.

The State Government in their Elementary Education Act, Madras Elementary Education Act 1920, lay down the upper limit which a child is expected to walk to attend a school in the area of compulsory Education as one mile. According to this limit, a child will have to walk up to one mile each way, which means that if the school is held in one session every day a child will have to walk up to a total distance of two miles during the day which is a substantially big distance for the child of the tender age of 6 or 7 and if the school is held in two sessions, as is generally done in all districts except in the summer season, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, then the child will have to walk a total distance of about four miles a day which is rather heavy for that age. Hence the upper limit of one mile is not generally exceeded unless there are strong reasons to the contrary.

MINIMUM POPULATION FOR AN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL.

It is also necessary to consider the minimum population in a habitation for which an independent school may straight away be proposed if there be none already. It is not possible, as already pointed out, to provide an independent school in smaller habitations as there would not be sufficient number of children that would warrant the appointment of one teacher. The pupil-teacher ratio varies at different places and the minimum population of the habitation for which an independent school may be suggested will depend upon the pupil-teacher ratio which the State Government may decide upon. As a general rule the following have been laid down as broad general principles for guidance.

A habitation with a population of 500 and more should have a school, as at about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the population, it would have about 60 to 70 pupils of the age of 6—11. Even when the population is below 500 but not below 300, the number of pupils of the age of 6—11 would be about 40 to 60 and therefore at least a single teacher school would definitely be possible for such habitations.

PLANNING OF SCHOOL AREAS.

For convenience the habitations in rural areas are considered in two categories :—

(i) those already having a school and (ii) the rest.

(a) HABITATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF TOWNS AND CITIES—

All habitations with a population less than 300 and within a distance of one mile from the school in the adjoining town are ordinarily tacked on to the town for the purpose of schooling facilities unless there are strong reasons to the contrary to consider them for separate school areas with group schools. If these small habitations on the borders of towns can be grouped together and if by such grouping they would get a school at a shorter distance then a separate school is formed of these habitations and a group school is proposed for them. Habitations with a population ranging between 300 and 500 and within a distance of about half mile from the school in the adjoining town are similarly tacked on to the town for purposes of a school area.

(b) RURAL HABITATIONS ALREADY HAVING A SCHOOL.

In the case of rural habitations already having a school, the first question that is considered is whether the school is properly located and if not whether a better location even in some other habitation can be suggested so that the school may serve the needs of a larger surrounding area better. This is of course a very complex problem as such proposals are likely to create agitations and controversies; the question would arise only in the case of habitation with a population of 500 and less that have got a school but are so located that other habitations cannot be tacked on to them according to the criteria laid down. Just a few cases of proposals of this kind have been received from certain districts, which have been detailed in the concerned District Reports and records. Apart from cases of the above kind involving the transfer of location of a school from one habitation to another entirely new habitation at some distance, there are also cases of unsuitable location of existing schools in a remote corner of a lengthy village in which the disposition of houses extends over a mile along the length of a road or river bank or sea-shore; these call for a change of locality of the existing school to the opposite end or at least the centre of the habitation so that it will include in its area the adjoining harijanwada or other hamlets. It is desirable that such transfers of schools from one

locality to another within the same habitation are taken up by the local inspecting staff and ordered by the competent higher authority.

A more important point regarding rural habitations that are already having a primary school is to consider whether any neighbouring habitation can be tacked on to them. If there are any such habitations within the child's walking distance and without obstacles on the way, then the school is regarded as a group school which serves the educational needs not only of the home habitation where it is located but also of the neighbouring habitations which are tacked to it. If there are no such habitations that can be suitably tacked, then the habitation has an independent school for itself which will cater to the needs of only the particular habitation in which it is located.

It is therefore investigated as to whether in the first place there are habitations with a population between 300-500 within distance of half a mile from the school and nextly those habitations with a population of 300 and below within a distance of one mile from the school. All these habitations are provisionally tacked on to the habitation already having a school. The tacking on at this stage is only provisional because in some cases, it may later on be found that some of the habitations initially thus proposed to be tacked on may more conveniently be grouped together with other habitations.

(c) RURAL HABITATIONS NOT ALREADY HAVING A SCHOOL.

Next are considered habitations which do not possess a school and have not been considered in (a) and (b) above according to the following plan :—

(i) In the first place all habitations with a population of 1,000 and above are taken up for location of a school. As in the previous cases, the existence of any habitation with a population of less than 500 within about half a mile and habitation with a population of less than 300 within about one mile is found out and these are tacked on to the new school in the bigger habitation.

(ii) Nextly habitations with population between 700 and 1,000 and then those with a population between 500 and 700 are taken up and similarly considered unless there are reasons to the contrary, the location of the school in all such cases is ordinarily in the habitation with the biggest population.

Thus to all habitations already having a school are tacked on all the adjoining habitations (1) within half a mile and with a population below 500 (2) as also those within one mile with population below 300.

As regards the habitations not having a school already and not tacked on to the adjoining habitation (i) those with a population of 500 and above are given a school and (ii) those with population below 500 if within half a mile from a bigger habitation and those with population below 300 and within one mile are tacked on to that habitation as it would be already having a school or would be having one under the new proposals. As regards the rest, they are first considered for grouping together. In the first place it is seen whether to any can be tacked on the other smaller habitations in the vicinity so that their total population becomes substantially bigger and instead of a single teacher school, a group school with at least two teachers can be given. Failing all this, these habitations with a population of 300-500 are given schools, though they may be single teacher schools to start with.

As regards those with a population below 300, most of them have already been covered. However it is checked up as to whether any of the remaining cannot be tacked on to other habitations, rural or urban. If it is within one mile of a bigger habitation it is already tacked on ; as regards the remaining they are examined with the intention of grouping them together so that such habitations as would be within a distance of one mile from any one from amongst them or from any convenient central place are grouped together into a school area.

PERIPATETIC TEACHER SCHOOLS

As regards the isolated habitations that still remain, most of them are situated in isolated or forest areas or are trapped between water ways or in hilly tracts. These are considered very carefully for peripatetic teacher schools.

The individual population as also of the total population of such of these as can be grouped is less than 300 and if still others are to be tacked on to them the distance the children will have to walk will exceed the limit of one mile. No group school can be suggested to cater for the needs of these habitations. In such cases, instead of the child walking the distance, it is the teacher that shall walk the distance from one habitation to the other i.e., the distance between the two centres. In this case also, one or

both the centres of this Peripatetic teacher school may provide for a single habitation or group of small habitations in the vicinity. In some cases the centre may not be in any one of the habitations but may be at a convenient place from all the habitations in the group.

Thus the peripatetic teacher schools provide for the very small habitations which cannot otherwise be given an independent school and which also cannot be grouped together for a group school separated by long distances. The main principle of a peripatetic teacher school is that it is conducted at two centres which may be at any distance from about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to about 5 miles—a distance which a teacher can be expected to walk or cycle up. The teacher may hold the school in the morning at one centre and in the afternoon at the other; he may hold it on alternate days of the week for six days, the seventh day being a holiday. In some cases where the distance is long, he may hold it for three days continuously at one centre and then for the other three days continuously at the other centre ; in certain cases a day in between for transit may also be necessary.

The simplest form of a peripatetic school is therefore one which connects two habitations which are at a distance of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles but less than about 5 miles ; and this is the most common form of such schools. Each peripatetic teacher school because of its two centres serves at least two habitations and thus in a sense it becomes a group school, but as the school is held at both the centres, may it be for half the time, in a sense it becomes an independent school for each centre. Each peripatetic teacher school with its two centres is treated for statistical purposes in survey as one school and not two schools ; the centres are, so to say, two divisions or shifts of the same school.

• The ingenuity and skill of the Planning Officer are put to the utmost test at this lowest stage of planning for the smallest habitations and some of the cases are a practical challenge to his planning capacity in arranging to see that as far as possible no habitation remains without a school within the prescribed distance. In spite of all this a few very small isolated habitations unfortunately remain without any educational facility but their number is negligible ; the rural population thus left out forms only 1.1% of the State total rural population. Guntur South is the only district where no habitation is left unprovided in planning. Guntur North and West Godavari have only one habitation in each (with 100 and 40 population respectively left unprovided. Medak has only 2 habitations (with population 214) left unprovided.

In sparsely populated areas, the standards already noted are not quite applicable and the limit for population is lowered and that for the walking distance increased so as to provide for as large a number as possible.

Thus, for planning of the school area a comprehensive view is simultaneously taken of :—

- (a) the population of the habitation ;
- (b) its location *vis-a-vis* other habitations, their distance and population ;
- (c) the topography of the area ;
- (d) the local conditions such as the scatter of the population, the people's economic condition their interest for providing for the education of their children ;
- (e) the state's directives or the local conventions regarding planning of schools ;

and

- (f) transport facilities or obstructions on the way.

For this purpose the survey map is the best aid and the planning and the location of the school areas is done side by side with the mapping of the school areas or rather it is the map on which the planning is mainly done.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT SCHOOL AREA.

The primary school area is indicated on the map with the help of green or red arrow according as the school area is formed with an existing school or with a proposed new school. As regards the habitation whose educational needs to the primary stage are served by another habitation, the arrow is drawn from the tacked habitation towards the habitation with a school which is ordinarily within the walking distance of about one mile. The primary school area thus encircles about 3 to 4 square miles.

In the grouping of habitations and planning of school areas, it sometimes happens that two or more circles representing the school areas intersect one another instead of just touching one another. In the case of habitations within the intercepted parts, careful study of the circumstances of each is made to decide as to which particular school area the habitation can be tacked on. Factors such as easy approach, availability of bigger school,

existence of market town, certain previous traditions, the local inclinations and such other geographical-cnm-socio economic aspects are taken into consideration. Where no other consideration weighs, naturally the habitation is tacked on to the nearest school-village, the marginal cases being of course properly weighed. It is observed that during the grouping the hamlet of one main village gets tacked on by the rule of proximity to a school in another hamlet of the same village or another main village or a hamlet of another village and thus the affinity between a hamlet and its main village which is preserved in the Revenue records is no criterion for tacking a habitation for purposes of educational facilities.

THE SCHOOL AREA REGISTER (*Rural Area*).

After all the school areas are demarcated on the map the school Area Register is compiled in Form No. 4. (Appendix No. 6, Part II). The Register, as can be seen from the form indicates the name of the school area the number of habitations included in each of the school areas, their names and serial numbers in the habitation Register and their population, total population of the school area, number of existing boys' and girls' schools at the primary school stage, their type *i.e.*, whether they are independent, group or peripatetic teacher school, and distance of the existing school serving their needs. It also indicates the type and location of the proposed schools—whether independent group or peripatetic teachers schools and the distance of the new school serving the needs of the habitation. As regard, the middle and high school stages, the number and location of the existing and proposed schools and the distance of the school from each one of the other habitations are also indicated.

As regards the habitations near the border of the taluk some of them are catered for by a school located in the adjoining taluk while in some cases the school located in the taluk includes in its school area habitations falling in other taluks, cases of either kind involved in the inter taluk adjustments are indicated in the school area registers of the respective taluks and noted on the survey maps.

CHAPTER V.

RURAL HABITATIONS SERVED BY THE EXISTING PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

It will be recalled from the description of the types of existing primary schools and stage of Educational progress as on 31-3-1957 dealt with in the previous chapters that 37,465 habitations of the different slabs with a total population of 2,33,18,584 are provided with existing educational facilities. Of these 22,708 habitations with 2,10,29,875 population have schools in them, while 14,757 habitations with 22,88,709 population do not have schools in them but their educational needs are served by schools in the neighbouring habitations situated within the walking distance of the children. As already stated, the school which serves the needs of only that habitation where it is located is called an independent school while the school which, while serving the home habitation, caters also to the needs of other adjoining habitations is designated as a group school.

HABITATIONS SERVED BY INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

State Table III-A (Appendix No. 16, Part II) gives a complete picture of the slabwise distribution of the habitations that have already an independent school in the habitation itself. A glance at this table shows that for the State as a whole there are 14,751 habitations with 1,47,58,144 population served by independent schools. The districtwise distribution of these independent schools discloses that Srikakulam district has got the largest number of habitations served by this type of school *viz* 1265. East Godavary stands second in respect of habitations (1192) but excels Srikakulam in point of population as the population thus served is 16,30,485 in East Godavary while it is only 10,46,476 in Srikakulam. The District with the least number of habitations 267 and population (2,42,674) served by Independent schools is Khammam. Considered slabwise it is observed that the largest number of habitations is 5,869 in the slab 500-999 and the slab 1,000-1,999 comes next with 3,688 habitations, in respect of population however these two slabs exchange their rank as 50,45,005 population is served in the slab 1,000 to 1,999 while only 41,67,408 population is served in the slab 500 to 999. The slab with the minimum number of habitations and population is that below '100' with 32 habitations and 2,122 population. This appears rather remarkable in view of the low population slab in which they are found, this is perhaps due to their being long standing schools which originally used to cater to

several adjoining habitations that have since gained their own schools. The number of habitations in the slab 'below 500' is only 3,745 out of the total of 14,751 and their population only 12,92,960 out of the total of 1,47,58,144, which, shows that a large majority of the habitations with independent schools are found in the bigger slabs 500 and above. The biggest slab 5,000 and above is represented in this table by only 14 districts ; of these East Godavary has 24 against the State total of 84 and Guntur North has 18 while the rest have only just a few habitations. The slabwise frequency distribution of the habitations indicate a gradual rise in the number of habitations beginning from 84 in the 1st slab (5,000 and above) to 5,869 in the slab 500-999 and then a fall to 32 in the slab below 100. This undulation is seen also in the population figures but the peak in this case is in the slab 1,000-1,999.

HABITATIONS SERVED BY GROUP SCHOOLS

Habitations served by the other type of school viz the group school are tabulated slab wise and districtwise in State Table IV-A (Appendix No. 17 Part II). The distribution of habitations among the districts here reveals a predominately larger number here than in Table III-A in those districts in which the number of sparsely populated habitations is large ; e.g. there are only 415 habitations and 2,67,931 population served by Independent Schools whereas there are 4,149 habitations with 10,33,474 population served by group schools in Chittoor district ; similarly Adilabad, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Nalgonda, Warangal etc. have a larger number of habitations served by group schools. The reverse is the case with the districts of East and West Godavary, Guntur North and South, Krishna West, Kurnool etc. The largest number of habitations 4,149 and the largest population 10,33,474 served by group schools belongs to Chittoor and Srikakulam ranks second with 2,164 such habitations and 7,75,667 population, Guntur South stands last in point of both habitations (76) and population (48,174). The slab wise frequency of the habitations and the population shows that the largest number of habitations is 5,722 in the slab below 100 while the slab 100-199 ranks next in order, the least number 'being in the slab 5000 and above'. The number of habitations shows a rise from 11 in the slab 5,000 and over to 3,050 in the slab 500-999 followed by a drop to 1251 in the slab 400-499 and again a rise through the succeeding slabs till the last slab. This drop in the slab 400-499 is a common feature in several districts. In respect of population, the slab 1,000-1,999 takes the top rank (21,24,288) while the next slab

500-999 stands second (21,16,811); the slab 5,000 and above has the last place 62,670 this slab is represented by only 8 districts, at the rate of 1 or 2 habitations in each.

DISTANCES OF HABITATIONS

The concept of a group school brings in its trail the question regarding the distance to be walked by pupils.

The habitations depicted in this Table IV-A include not only those wherein the school is located but also the adjoining habitations at a distance which are tacked on to the former. In the case of habitations having independent schools and those in the group school area having a school located in it, the school is treated as at 'no distance' but in the case of habitations in the group school area that are tacked on to the habitation with the school, the distances vary in individual cases. Ordinarily, however, this distance, barring the special cases of relaxation, will not be more than one mile due to the targets and principles laid down for the delimitation of school areas. But it is useful and instructive to find the frequency distribution of the distances of the group school habitations in the different population slabs.

State table IV-C (Appendix No. 18, Part II) depicts the frequency distribution of these distances of habitation from the serving schools *i.e.*, the distances which the children have to walk. The number of habitations in the slabs 500 and above is largely in the column 'No distance'; in other slums the habitations in the top slabs here are very few and represent those which are situated almost contiguously with the habitations having a school, especially those in column 3 as remarked earlier, which form practically one habitation with the school-habitation but are enumerated separately to preserve concord with the census pattern; those in the column one mile or less are habitations of slabs 3 and 4 which have been traditionally sending children to the adjoining serving schools and do not call for preferential treatment. In the slabs below 500 are found a large number of habitations both in the column 'No distance' as well as in the columns for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 1 mile. Of the 22714 habitations served by group schools, there are 7957 habitations at no distance. Of the distant ones, the column half a mile or less is the most represented having 7,727 habitations in all while there are 6,573 habitations in the column 1 mile or less. The few habitations 419 and 38 found in the columns above 1 mile are and marginal cases of special relaxation of the general principles in the interests of extending facilities to small habitations, especially in the sparsely populated areas.

There are no peripatetic teacher schools as on 31-3-1957 and hence Tables V-A and V-C are nil. (appendices 19 and 20).

HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

State Table VI (Appendix 21) shows at a glance the consolidated picture as on 31-3-1957 regarding the number of habitations, their population and percentage to the total in each of the nine population slabs according as the habitations have schools in them or are served by schools in the neighbouring habitation or are not served. The habitations served by Independent schools in Table III-A and those of Table IV-A which are at no distance according to Table IV-C all have schools in them and figure in the first three items of Table VI. There are 22,708 habitations with schools in them, and their population is 21029875 which represents 81.1% of the total rural population. The children of these persons need not walk any distance for the purpose of taking instruction. Of this number of habitations and population quite a large part is distributed in the slabs 500 and above while there are only 6,894 habitations with 22,53,472 population in the slabs below 500. All the 95 habitations with 5,66,094 population in the slab 5000 and above are provided with schools in them and thus cent per cent home educational facilities are available for them even at present. The other slabs have habitations with varying degrees of home facilities and distant facilities coupled with a few habitations leaving 10.1% of the total population without any schools in the vicinity. The largest number of habitations served by schools in them(8,677) is found in the slab 500-999 and the largest population served thus is in the slab 1,000-1,999 viz., 7,144,088. The number of habitations of this kind shows an increase from 95 in the slab above 5,000 to 8,677 in the slab 500-999 and then a decrease down to 163 in the slab below 100 ; the population shows increase from 5,66,094 in the slab above 5,000 to 71,44,088 in the slab 1,000 to 1,999 and then a decrease to 10,495 in the slab, below 100. The percentage of population in the different slabs having home facilities to the total population in the slab decreases as we go from the slab 5,000 and above to the successive slabs down to the slab below 100 ; from 100% to 1.8%

This order is reversed in the case of the tacked habitations which are served by schools in the neighbourhood, while only 0.3% of the population in the slabs 2,000-4,999 and 1,000-1,999 send their children to a neighbouring school, the succeeding slabs have 2.2%, 11.6% etc., going up to 53.9% in the lowest slab. In all 8.8% of the total rural population i.e., 22,88,709 in 14,757

habitations are served by neighbouring schools. The number of habitations served thus increases from 6 in the slab 2 000-4,999 to 5,591 in the slab below 100, while the population increases only up to the slab 100-199 and then shows a slight fall in the last slab.

The figures in the rows 7 to 9 represent the numbers of habitations, population and the percentages left without any educational facilities as on 31-3-1957. From the slab 2,000-4,999 the number of habitations unprovided increase from 3 to 4992 in the slab below 100 while the population increases from 7378 to 519544 in the slab 500-999 and then falls and rises alternately to 2,53,400 in the slab below 100. The percentage of unprovided population in the slabs shows an almost steady increase from 0.1% in the slab 2000-4999 to 44.3% in the slab below 100. The total number of habitations left is 13,258 having 26,22,850 population representing 10.1% of the total population. Most of these are in the slabs below 500.

It is for this number of habitations and population that planning is done and new schools proposed so that as far as possible no habitations and population are left without Educational facilities in the primary stage.

CHAPTER VI

HABITATIONS TO BE SERVED BY THE PROPOSED PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Need for New Proposals

The statistics embodied in the Survey Tables III-A, IV-A, IV-C, V-A, V-C, and VI referred to in the previous chapter clearly show the lack of adequate provision of educational facilities for the entire population in all the habitations. Whatever may be the reasons for this, it is quite unfortunate that after nearly a century of British administration, the situation is so appalling in spite of the efforts made during the decade of independence that there are still 13,258 habitations with a population of 26,22,850 devoid of Educational facilities at the Primary stage. The Survey, while assessing the extent of existing facilities, has also indicated the scope of the effort required to plan for the unprovided habitations. Owing to the peculiar nature in which the population is spread out so thinly in small units situated at long distances without proper communications, a large number of small units have remained unprovided. Out of the 13,258 habitations for which new schools have to be proposed, 12352 are of the population slabs 'below 500' with a population of 20,02,658 against the total of 26,22,850. This Survey has attempted to show how best new schools can be distributed among the unprovided areas so as to serve as large a number as possible consistent with the targets and principles of planning already laid down.

According to the above principles the unprovided habitations and population are proposed to be served to a very large extent by new schools to be opened at suitable places of vantage. All the three types of schools—Independent, Group and peripatetic teacher schools—will be called in to serve this cause.

2. NEW INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

The number of new Independent Schools proposed in the various districts are shown in Table III-B (Appendix No. 22 part II) according to the slabs of population 2,243 habitations with 10,04,487 population will be served by the newly proposed Independent Schools. The distribution of these varies from district to district depending on the number of existing schools and the nature of distribution of population—its cluster or diffusion in big and small

units according to the localities concerned. Anantapur District calls for the largest number of this type of schools *viz.* 289 to serve 1,17,727 population 136 schools are required in Medak district to serve 83,341 population, Krishna East comes last for only 10 Independent schools to serve 3784 population.

The slabwise distribution of the new independent schools shows the need for 3 in the slab 2000-4999, 57 in the slab 1000-1999 and so on as noted in the table. The largest number is in the slab 300-399, which is the ordinary limit for population to support a well filled school. The few numbers in the lower slabs are obviously marginal cases and relaxations of the limit to suit the circumstances of the scheduled areas and forest tracts which have long suffered not only by the policies of expansion like the downward filtration theory and the centralized and urban character of administration etc., but also by their own location amidst dense forests, steep hills, unbridged streams, poor communications and harsh climates etc. The one habitation Akkinapalli (Mallaram) proposed for an independent school in Warangal District with a population of 80 as recorded in the census of 1951 is now having a population of 296 and is located in a forest tract under the community Development Block.

3. NEW GROUP SCHOOLS

We come next to the habitations that can be served by the new Group schools. Each school of this type serves not only the home habitation wherein it is located but also certain other adjoining habitations within the child's walking distance. Table IV-B (Appendix No. 23 part II) gives the frequency distribution of the habitations proposed to be served by group schools. This type of school brings under educational facilities 6,218 habitations, that is, nearly thrice the number of habitations in the table III-B for new Independent schools. The group schools as can be seen from Table IV-D (Appendix No. 24 part II) will be located in 2,220 habitations and 3,998 other habitations will be tacked to these. One school in Nellore District will actually be located, not in any habitation proper but in a central place Vijaya Nellore which is now bechirag and within easy reach of all the tacked habitations.

The Districtwise distribution of the habitations to be served by the new group schools indicates that Chittoor District has need for the largest number *viz.* 1200 habitations with 210151 population. 755 habitations with 1,6,1721 population will be thus served in Anantapur district and 712 habitations with 1,12,741 in

Adilabad district. Last come the districts of Guntur South (with 4 habitations having 953 population) and Krishna West (with 4 habitations having 800 population)

The slabwise frequency of these habitations shows that there is no need for new group schools in the two top slabs. The table begins with 18 habitations of 20916 population in the slab 1,000-1,999 and the number of habitations increases in the succeeding slabs to 1,205 (with the largest population 2,86,907) in the slab 200-299 and to 1950 (the largest number of habitations) with 276,864 population in the slab 100-199. Out of the 6,218 habitations and 1197946 population covered by the new group schools, 5,943 habitations with 10,14,841, population are comprised in the slabs below 500.

• *Distances of Habitations.*

The frequency distribution of the distances of the tacked habitations included in this table is detailed in Table IV-D (Appendix No. 24 part II). It is observed that schools are located at no distance in habitations of population slabs from 1,000-1,999 slab to the slab below 100. There are 71 such in the lowest slab but to these are tacked several others making up a suitable population figures in the aggregate to deserve a school for the entire group. There are only 266 schools in the bigger population centres while 1,954 are proposed in the smaller units. The tacked habitations 3,998 in all but the bulk of these are found in the columns 'within half a mile or less' (1,764) and 'with in one mile or less (1,941)'. The cases of tacked habitations are all in the lower slabs below 500 except in 9 cases of closely contiguous habitations. The number of tacked habitations above 1 mile are found in the lowest slabs up to 293 in number but these are unavoidable in the circumstances of the topography read with the need for diffusion of primary facilities.

4. NEW PERIPATETIC TEACHER SCHOOLS

With the above proposals for new Independent schools and group schools it will be seen that out of those left unprovided as on 31-3-57, 8,461 habitations and 22 02,433 population have so far been proposed to be brought under educational facilities. The areas still left over are those of the very small population units which do not come within the limits of Independent and Group schools but which have to be considered for peripatetic Teacher schools. Proposals for these are found in Tables V-B and V-D (Appendices No. 25 & 26 part II). This type of school is proposed in almost all the Districts except Cuddapah, Krishna East, Medak and

Nizamabad. The largest number of habitations to be brought under this travelling teacher type of school belongs to Mahaboob-Nagar District viz. 176 with 31,785 population; next comes Nellore with 139 habitations and 24,523 population; Last in the list are Adilabad with 2 habitations having 415 population, Guntur North with 2 habitations having 335 population, Guntur South with 2 habitations having 33 population.

Considered by slabs of population, it is seen that there are 14 habitations with 5124 population in the slab 300 and above; here it is necessary to note that this slab includes two habitations, one in Vizag District with 670 population and one in West Godavary District with 500 population. 255 habitations are in the slab 200-299 with 61008 population, 358 habitations are in the slab 100-199 with 53106 population and 183 habitations with 11771 population in the slab below 100. In all 810 habitations with a total population of 131009 will be served by the proposed Peripatetic Teacher schools.

Distances of Habitations.

It will be recalled that by the definition of a peripatetic teacher school it comprises at least two centres or habitations where the teacher attend and hold school and that it may include other smaller habitations adjoining either of these centres; in the former case, it is the teacher that walks the distance from one centre to another while in the latter case the children walk the distance from their homes to the centre where the school is held Table V-D (Appendix No. 26 part II) gives the frequency distribution of the distances which the children have to walk. It may be seen that out of the total number of 810 habitations to be served by the proposed peripatetic teacher schools, the teacher will attend at 678 centres in the 'No distance column' while 132 habitations are tacked to the former. Of the latter 51 are within half a mile, 76 within a mile and only five are just beyond a mile and within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There are no tacked habitations in the slab 300 and above, and the largest number of such tacks are found in the lowest slab 'below 100' and at a distance of one mile or less.

The Distance which the teacher has to walk from one centre to another varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles and may be put at an average of 3 miles.

But for the peripatetic teacher school, the children of the habitations comprised in this type would have to walk extremely long distances beyond three or four miles in any one direction and

this distance, it will be remembered, has to be covered largely along country tracks without well laid out roads over hills, among forests and across streams etc.

The proposals for new schools of the above 3 types will liquidate a total of 10,271 habitations and 23,33,442 population out of the number left unprovided on 31-3-57 The list of places where the new schools have to be located are indicated in the appendices to the District Reports in proforma 7, a district wise abstract is appended (Appendix 45).

CHAPTER VII.

POSITION AFTER PLANNING.

Picture of Educational facilities at the primary stage as after planning.

The Tables IIIA, IVA, IVC, VA and VC and VI dealt with in Chapter V give the statistics for the habitations and population served by the existing schools and the tables III-B, IV-B, IV-D, V-B, V-D dealt with in Chapter VI give the statistics for the habitations to be served by the proposed schools. Though the tables pertaining to the proposed schools would assist in finding out the financial and other implications of planning, it is the statistics indicating the combined position as after planning that would be still more important for purposes of the State Report. A comparative study of the tables depicting the existing position and that after planning would throw much light on the findings of the Educational Survey and add to the value of their implementation.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

Table III-AB (Appendix No. 27, Part II) shows the rural habitations that would be served by independent schools after planning 16994 habitations with 15,73,26,81 population would thus be served after planning as against 14,751 habitations with 14,758,144 population as on 31st March 1957. The slabwise frequency distribution of the habitations and population remains virtually the same as in Table III-A but in almost every slab except the first there is material improvement in the number of habitations and population. Depending on the cluster or diffusion of the population in the various districts into dense or sparse units, the number of habitations with independent schools has appropriately increased in the major slabs of population. Thickly populated districts having a large number of habitations with closely located clusters of houses like Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore, Srikakulam etc; have a predominatingly large number of independent schools while the districts where the rural habitations are diffused into small thinly populated units like Khammam, Hyderabad, Adilabad, Krishna East have a comparatively small number of independent schools.

GROUP SCHOOLS.

The position is reversed in the case of habitations served by group schools Table IV-AB (Appendix No. 28, Part II). This

Table comprises 28932 habitations with a population of 9758886. Chittoor District has the largest number of habitations 5349 and population of 1243625 and Guntur the least number of habitations 80 and population of 49127. The slabwise distribution of habitations and population is substantially the same as in Table IV-A ; the largest number of habitations is in the slab below 100 but the largest population is however in the slab 500-999 in Table IV-AB, There is no change in the 2 highest slabs but all the others have considerably improved, especially the lowest slabs which have increased by nearly a third of their original strength.

The combined table IV-CD (Appendix 29) details the distances of habitations from the existing and the proposed Group schools as after planning 10177 habitations are at no distance from the Group school which means that they have home Educational facilities. These are distributed in all the population slabs with increasing numbers from 11 in the highest slab to the maximum of 3056 in the slab 500-999 and then decreasing alternatively to 202 in the slab below 100. The number of such habitations in the slabs 500 and above is 5074 which is nearly equal to the No. 5103 in the slabs below 500. The tacked habitations are 9491 within half a mile and 8514 within a mile, the majority of these are found in the slabs below 500 cases of tacking at distances over a mile are observed in a few cases in slabs 400 and below only.

PERIPATETIC TEACHER SCHOOLS.

There are no existing peripatetic teacher schools at present i.e., as on 31st March 1957 and hence the picture after planning in Table VAB and VCD (Appendices 30 & 31) continues to be the same as in Table VB and VD under the new proposals.

HABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AS AFTER PLANNING.

The distribution of habitations of the different slabs with and without educational facilities as after planning is depicted in Table VII (Appendix No. 32 Part II).

The number of habitations with schools in them will after planning be 27849 with 22854701 population as against 22708 habitations with 21029875 population as on 31st March 1957 This shows an improvement in the home educational facilities from 81.1% to 88.1% of the total rural population. This can be considered a substantial contribution to the cause of rural education in view of the difficulties involved in asking young children

to walk distances for their schooling under the conditions of their age and living areas with the geographical cum socio economic circumstances. The 1st slab 5000 and above was already having 100% home facilities even on 31st March 1957. The 2nd slab 2000-4999 which had 1805 habitations having 493461 population i.e., 99.6% with home facilities and 6 habitations having 14528 population i.e., 0.3% with neighbouring facilities leaving 3 habitations of 7378 population (0.1% of slab population, unprovided on 31 March 1957 will have improved its home facilities to 99.7% since the 3 habitations left unprovided on 31st March 1957 have been proposed for independent schools (these are distributed at 1 each in the districts of Chittoor, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam) the number left being nil. The 3rd slab 1000-1999 which contains the largest population will have a similar improvement of facilities to 99.7% from 98.4% at home by the opening of new schools in the 75 habitations left over on 31st March 1957—57 of the Independent type and 18 of the Group type; the neighbouring facilities continue the same 0.3%; the number of habitations with schools in them increases from 5237 to 5312 and the population thus served from 7144088 to 7237358.

The 4th slab 500-999 which had 8677 habitations of 6131570 population or 90.1% with home facilities and 242 habitations of 152649 population i.e., 2.2% with neighbouring facilities leaving unprovided 828 habitations with 519544 population (being 7.7% of the slab total) will have improved facilities after planning upto 97.7% home facilities in 9496 habitations having 6645733 population and 2.3% neighbouring facilities in 251 habitations of 158030 population, thus making 100% facilities for the entire slab by giving schools in them for 819 habitations and taking 9 habitations to adjoining new schools. The 5th slab 400-499 had 65.5% home facilities for 2264 habitations with 1006328 population and 11.6% neighbouring facilities for 409 habitations with 177547 population and 801 habitations with 22.9% of the slab population were left unprovided on 31st March 1957; with the proposals for opening new schools, 765 more habitations will get schools in them increasing the home facilities to 3029 habitations with 1342702 population or 87.44% and the neighbouring facilities to 444 habitations with 192407 population or 12.53% of the slab population and only one habitation with 400 population (0.03% of the slab population) remains unprovided. The next slab 300-399 had on 31st March 1957 only 2150 habitations with 735518 population or 47.8% home facilities and 949 habitations with 316484 population or 20.6% neighbouring facilities leaving out 1430 habitations with 485847 population (31.6%) unprovided,

the planning proposed in Survey reduces this unprovided percentage to 0.1% of the slab population (1113 in 3 habitations) by giving own schools to 1305 more habitations and thus improving home facilities to 3455 habitations with 1179546 population or 76.7% and by taking 122 more habitations to these schools and thus enhancing the neighbouring facilities to 1071 habitations with 357190 population or 23.2% of the slab population. The greatest contribution to diffusion of primary facilities will be noticed in this slab.

The 3 habitations of this slab as well as the one habitation of the previous slab 400-499 which are left unprovided belong to the category of unidentified and unsettled villages in the interior forest areas in Gudem Agency of Visakhapatnam District, where the villagers change their abodes and disperse themselves into scattered huts on the hill slopes.

The succeeding slab 200-299 has under existing conditions only 1548 habitations with 383357 population or 26.3% with home facilities and 2659 habitations with 619855 population or 42.5% with neighbouring facilities, leaving 1884 habitations with 454562 population (31.2%) unprovided on 31st March 1957. The results of planning are shared in a large measure by this slab also, which will have after planning 2735 habitations of 675679 population or 46.3% with home facilities and 3222 habitations with 750630 population of 51.5% with neighbouring facilities by the proposal of new schools in 1187 habitations and tacking of 563 habitations to them. 134 habitations of this slab unfortunately remain unserved by any of the 3 types of schools, their population being 31505 or 2.2% of the slab population. The penultimate slab 100-199 had on 31st March 1957, 769 habitations with 117774 population or only 9.4% with home facilities and 4881 habitations with 674395 population or 54.0% with neighbouring facilities and 3245 habitations with 457015 population (36.6%) were left unprovided, planning will help to improve the home facilities to 1600 habitations with 243450 population of 19.5% by proposing new schools in 831 habitations and to improve the neighbouring facilities to 70.9% by tacking 1522 more habitations to the schools making 6403 total tacks with 885905 population ; the balance remaining unprovided will be 119829 population (9.6%) distributed in 892 small isolated habitations lying mostly in forest tract or trapped between water ways. The last slab below 100 which has the largest number of habitations (10746) had on 31st March 1957 school in only 163 habitations with 10495 (1.8%) population and 5591 habitations with 308206 (53.9%) population were tacked to existing schools ; after planning, the position will improve

to 156 more habitations having schools in them increasing the home facilities to 319 habitations and 22110 population or 3.9% of the population and 1879 more habitations being tacked to the school habitations making the total tacks 7470 with 413430 population i.e., 72.3% of the slab population.

The balance left out will be 2,957 very small habitations with 136561 population or 23.8% of the slab population. On the whole the existing facilities in the habitation and near it which were 35.5% and 33% respectively for the slabs below 500 will improve after planning to 54.5% and 40.9% respectively leaving 3987 habitations with 289405 population representing 46% of the total population of the slab group. For the State as a whole the existing facilities of 89.9% (81.1% home facilties and 8.8% neighbouring facilities) will be improved to 98.9% (88.1% home facilities and 10.8% neighbouring facilities).

It will be noticed that the increase in the number of habitations with schools in them found in Table VII over that in Table VI is due to the proposals for opening of new Independent, Group and peripatetic teacher schools in certain habitations as detailed in Tables III-B, IV-B.V.B. In the case of the last two types the habitations in the column for no distance depicted in Tables IV-D and VBD alone will count as habitations with schools in them as regards those in Table V-D both the centres of a peripatetic teacher school where the teacher attends will be reckoned as habitations with schools in them though they jointly count as only one school. Similarly the increase found in Table VII in the number of habitations served by a school in the neighbourhood is due not merely to the number of new habitations tacked to a group school but also to the number of any new habitations tacked to one or both of the centres of a peripatetic teacher school.

The small percentage of 1.1% which unfortunately could not get the benefits of educational facilities in this planning was inevitable under the conditions, targets and principles laid down as well as the geographical circumstances of their location. A list of the habitations with their population which could not be provided with primary school facilities in each District is appended to each District Report. The average population of an unprovided habitation is 72 only.

Guntur South District is the only district without having even one habitation left unprovided ; a few others have just a handful left while the districts having forest areas and scheduled

areas like Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavary and those like Chittoor, which have thinly populated units scattered in isolated areas have several of the unprovided small habitations. The only solution for improving education in the scheduled and forest areas is to reconstruct the villages and to resettle the folk in new habitations of suitable size, say 300-500 persons, and to provide boarding schools till then.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRESENT STATUS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

A bird's eye view of the progress of education in the whole State has already been given earlier in this report in Chapter III. The existing position of the primary education in the State *i.e.*, as on 31-3-1957 needs consideration in all its bearings. The actual enrolment of pupils will shed light on the different aspects of the education at that stage. Mere existence of a school at a given place does not mean that the facility available is adequate or commensurate with the total number of pupils in the area. On the one hand class room accommodation may be adequate and it may be possible also to provide adequate number of teaching personnel, but the response by way of enrolment may be very discouraging. But on the contrary in some cases though parents may evince keen enthusiasm for the education of their wards, the available facilities may not be adequate either because of paucity of teachers or funds. With a view to get a correct perspective of the existing picture of the educational facilities at all the three stages in the rural areas, Forms 7, A, B & C have been compiled (Appendix 33). They exhaustively deal with the various aspects of the three stages of education. Form No. 6 furnishes educational statistics in urban areas as on 31st March, 1957 regarding the primary, middle and high school stages.

EXISTING FACILITIES AS IN FORM 7-A.

Forms 6 & 7-A, which give the present position *i.e.*, as on 31-3-1957 of the educational facilities at the primary stage, will not only reveal the backwardness of education of that stage as a whole but also the inequitable distribution of the few existing facilities over all parts of the State—there being great differences between urban and rural areas or between advanced districts like Guntur and Krishna in Andhra area and backward tracts like Adilabad and Khammam in Telangana region. The Statistics in Form 7-A will also reveal other deficiencies in the present position of primary education in the State and an examination of these deficiencies will call for certain measures which would go a long way in wiping them out. The mere provision of a primary school in a locality is not enough, the main object being to enrol as many children of school age as possible. The present position of primary education in this respect is even more unsatisfactory than in respect of

the provision of schools. There are 3065 primary schools in the urban areas with an enrolment of 5,1523 (Boys 324149 and girls 217374). There are at present 25948 primary schools in the rural area having an enrolment of 1865331 which means that there is one primary school for 72 pupils. As per educational survey the total rural population of the State is 25941481. The return as on 31-3-1957 shows a total enrolment of 1865331 pupils (1215019 boys and 650312 girls) which works out to nearly 7% of the total rural population. The number of school age children in the age range 6-11 would come to about 3242079, if 12½% of the total population is reckoned as the target. But the present figures fall far short of the target. Only 57.5% of the target are brought to school. The rate of enrolment also varies considerably from area to area. In urban areas it is a bit satisfactory, whereas in rural areas it is distressingly low—about 7% of the total rural population.

The enrolment of the girls works out nearly to 35%. This indicates the distressing feature of the education of girls. Nearly 36% of children of school age are still not attending school and it is very depressing to note that only a little over (44%) of the girls of school age are brought under instruction. It is sometimes heartening to note that girls from the remote villages too attend schools. As has been mentioned earlier in the report in Chapter III, 37.1% of girls of the age group of 6-12 in Andhra area were enrolled as against 58.5% of the boys in 1951-52. This figure is quite encouraging and it holds out a hope that ere long the percentage of girls enrolled in the schools will be equal to the percentage of boys. If the ideal of universal education should be attained the enrolment of the girls should be improved and unless it is brought on a par with that of the boys, the country cannot go ahead in the field of education. Though in urban areas the education of girls is properly attended to, in rural areas it is totally neglected and the reasons are not far to seek.

Local and non-local pupils.—The habitation that affords home facilities for primary education attracts a large number of children. But as this is not possible under the present conditions, the child may have to walk some distance to receive the benefit of educational facilities. The walkable distance for the age group of 6-11 is prescribed as one mile. It is possible that enthusiastic parents send their children to school even if it is beyond a mile. The target that is aimed at is that educational facilities should be provided to a child at as convenient a place as possible and accordingly the areas served by the existing schools have been delimited.

Form 7-A shows that 1773483 (1148403 Boys and 628080 Girls) are local pupils and (888 8' (66616 boys and 22232 girls) non-local. The proportion of local to non-local is about 24 to 1. It may be seen that a very negligible number of scholars come from the neighbouring habitations, the percentage being only 4.8. The bulk of scholars representing a percentage of 95.2 belong to the habitation where there is a school. The number of girl scholars who do not belong to the habitation is just about, one third that of the boys. All these go to show that a large mass of children are not availing themselves of the benefit of educational facility in the vicinity.

TEACHING PERSONNEL-MEN AND WOMEN.

As on 31-3-1957, the number of teachers for the primary schools in the rural area was 57383 (50676 men and 7207 women) for 1865331 of pupils which works out to 32 pupils per teacher. The number of women teachers is very low and unless more women are entertained as teachers, there is little hope of the education of girls making any progress. The proportion of men to women teachers is nearly 7 to 1.

The enrolment will increase, when the parents realise that their girls are getting training which would have some utility value. The supply of teachers has not kept pace with the increasing enrolment in some places. Though the teacher pupil ratio in the State seems to be reasonable, the distribution of the teaching personnel leaves much to be desired. Some schools have a surplus staff whereas many others suffer from want of adequate teachers. As the conditions in the rural parts hold out no attraction to the prospective teachers, they are reluctant to go and work in those parts. Another important feature that deserves special notice is the poor general and professional education of the average primary teacher. A large percentage of them are either untrained or inefficient. Lack of professional training could be made up to a certain extent, if they are imbued with zest for their work. The teacher pupil ratio varies with each district, and though it has been laid down by the Department (for Andhra area) that there should be only 30 pupils to every teacher this has been relaxed in many districts so that a larger number of children may be brought to school.

TEACHER PUPIL RATIO.

If the teacher pupil ratio is enhanced from 1.30 to 1.40, the number of teachers required to educate the present strength of 1865331) children will be (46633). The present teacher strength

is 57883 and as such there will be a surplus of 11250 teachers. District Table No. VI shows that there are still 13258 schoolless habitations in the State requiring about 8196 teachers. If schools are started in these centres, no additional expenditure need be incurred on the staff. The present teacher pupil ratio is slowly but steadily increasing to meet the needs of the mounting enrolment. If planned attempts are made to start schools in these centres that are unfortunately deprived of any educational facility, enrolment will go up considerably.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The position regarding the school buildings is far from satisfactory. Schools are often housed in buildings which are most unsatisfactory for school purposes. A fairly large number of schools are housed in rented buildings which are not fit for them. School buildings in urban areas may be better than those in the rural areas, though they have cramped space for play fields or gardens. No arrangements regarding sanitation are made to inculcate the children the right kind of sanitary habits early in their life. One interesting fact which emerges from a study of the buildings in different parts is that the proportion of good buildings diminishes progressively with the expansion of primary education. Though the rules provide for 9½ sq. feet for each pupil in the elementary school and specifications regarding doors, windows, ventilation exist, the district board authorities or the aided institutions have not adhered to them. A suitable structure for a school is a desideratum. The construction of a cheap type design building for a primary school is a useful suggestion that can be considered. It is heartening to note that local philanthropic response in some places has been admirable and the Government giving only a grant proportional to the local contribution has whipped up the enthusiasm of the local people who have now taken upon themselves the responsibility of constructing school buildings. This general awakening and enthusiasm created by the hard won freedom, may prove an invaluable aid in this respect. Statistics regarding the class rooms as per Form 7-A reveal that there are 44217 class rooms in 25948 primary schools in the rural sector covering an area of about 20059620 sq. ft. This works out to nearly 2 class rooms on an average for a primary school and roughly 10.8 sq. ft. per pupil. The class rooms are not sufficient and unless concerted efforts on the part of the public and the Government are made to launch a vigorous drive to provide suitable structures for the schools, the needs of the growing enrolment will not be met and consequently, the expansion of primary education will be hampered.

SHORT FALLS IN ENROLMENTS

A school by its location, is meant to serve the educational needs of the home village. This cannot be practicable in all cases. It may have to serve the needs of the home village but also those of the habitations, clustering round it within the walking distance of a child, which cannot be economically and efficiently served by schools that have home facilities. The total population thus served by a school becomes its school area. The school areas for the existing schools are delimited on the assumption that the neighbouring hamlets within the distance of a mile are also receiving the benefit of educational facility. The total population theoretically served by such existing schools is (2,33,18,584) and the habitations served by these schools are (37455). If 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ is computed as the percentage of the total population served, (29,14,823) school age children should have been brought to school. But the actual enrolment as shown in Form 7-A is 18,65,331 representing only 64% of the children of the school-going age. The population served by the existing schools in the vicinity as revealed by District Table VI is (22,88,709) and the number of pupils should be (2,86,088). But Form 7-A shows only (88,848) non-local pupils which means that only a fraction of the school age children are availing themselves of the benefit of the educational facility in the neighbourhood

This huge short Fall in the enrolment of non-local pupils may be due to various reasons. But this also is convincing proof to show that educational facilities have touched just the fringe of primary school orbit. The problem of accommodation for the remaining 69% of the school-age children in the vicinity and 36% of those of the habitation itself those who should have been brought school, but could not have the benefit of the educational facility, would be a baffling one. The floor space for those pupils numbering 10,49,492 would be 99,70,174 sq. ft., if 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft. is taken as the area required for each pupil. The number of teachers also will have to be increased correspondingly.

LOCATION OF SCHOOLS

The expansion of primary education shifted the responsibility of the construction of school buildings on the local public with the result that such schools built from private contributions cannot be expected to be most centrally located. Usually the donors are actuated by a desire for social distinction, and for this reason schools have to be located on their lands near their homesteads, though the places may not be central for the purpose of the village

or villages to be served. Consequently villages which are in dire need of schools, are at a great disadvantage as they lack local philanthropic response. It is needless to say that the school should be properly located so that it may serve the needs of a larger surrounding area better. The data regarding the location of schools disclose that in some cases schools were opened either without much objective pre-planning or with extraneous considerations with the result that in some places schools were indiscriminately distributed. This has brought in its wake unhealthy rivalry among certain schools and the inability of certain schools to muster enrolment commensurate with the population. The only motivating factor in the location of schools should be whether they serve the larger interests of the population in the vicinity. The following example will prove how a habitation with a very meagre population has been given a school ignoring the larger interests of its main village. That has considerab'e population. In Bheemunipatnam Taluk in Vishakapatnam District, a hamlet by name Telegapeta or Dindiram of Amakam Code No. 173-B is a petty habitation and is the hamlet of Amakam. It has only a population of 80. Thers are no other habitations around Telegapeta within six furlongs. Amakam, the main village is six furlongs from Telegapeta, with a population of only 80 and with no other habitation within its compass. the school at Te'egapeta will not thrive and its transfer to Amakam with a population of 467 is necessary. Amakam has no school at present and therefore it deserves one by virtue of its population and its more suitable location. There are also other instances of certain habitations having more schools than are necessary, thus baulking the other neighbouring habitations of their right to have a school. Pamidimarru (Code No. 596) of Narasaraopet taluk in Guntur South District has a population of only 573, but it has got two schools. Kondakavur (Code No. 59a) does not have a school though it has a population of 320. Therefore one school may be shifted from Pamidimarru to Kondakavur. All such cases of shifting of the location of schools are shown in Appendix C2 of the District reports.

CHAPTER IX

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Though this Survey is meant for Primary Schools, due consideration will have to be shown for middle school stage as the directive principle of the constitution lays down that education should be made compulsory up to 14 years of age. Therefore it is also necessary to expand educational facilities at the middle school stage very largely in the near future. The provision of increased facilities of education at the primary stage are to be properly dovetailed and followed up at the middle school stage so that children receiving education in schools with standards I to IV or V can pursue their education upto the age of 14. The conversion of every primary school into a full-fledged primary school catering for the educational needs up to the age of 14 may not be feasible. While school areas were delimited for primary schools, care was taken to see that, apart from the wide diffusion of educational facility, the distance that a child walked to get the benefit of the educational facility, should be as near to the home as possible and therefore one mile was prescribed as the walking distance. In the case of the middle school stage, the distance a child has to walk may have to be increased to about three miles, a reasonable distance a child at that age can easily walk. Provision of middle school facilities at a less distance from the child's home would not be possible and therefore smaller habitations shall have necessarily to share an institution at the middle school stage in a bigger group. As a working hypothesis, it may be suggested that where the middle school does not exist, a school at that stage may be proposed if the population of a habitation or a group of habitations is about 1500 and in grouping the habitations the maximum distance of 3 miles, a distance a pupil at that age level may be expected to walk is prescribed. If provision of education at the middle schools is properly planned, no child should be required to walk more than about 3 miles to reach such a school. Relaxation of distance or the stipulated limit for population may be found necessary in certain cases so as to get within the middle school orbit such habitations as would unfortunately otherwise miss the educational facility at that stage. Ordinarily within a radius of 3 miles would be covered about 28 sq. miles of area and it should not be difficult to have habitations with their total population above 1,500, except in forest or marshy areas or in the hilly tracts.

The classes in the middle school stage in the Andhra area are Forms I, II and III of Secondary schools and standard VI, VII and VIII of elementary schools. In Telangana areas V, VI and VII classes comprise the middle school stage.

The location of middle school is indicated on the map with a green triangle if it is already existing and red, if proposed, and the area expected to be served by it is to be enclosed by a curved line formed of dashes in green, if existing and red for a proposed middle school.

EXISTING POSITION OF THE MIDDLE SCHOOL STAGES.

For the purposes of this survey, the institutions have been reckoned according to the stage but in some schools the classes at the middle school stage form part of the upper primary stage of a primary school or the lower part of a secondary school. Form No. 7-B furnishes all necessary details regarding the existing position of the middle school stages as on 31st March, 1957. Table VIII-A gives slabwise distribution of rural habitations having a school in them, those served by a school outside and those not served by any school as on 31st March, 1957. Table VIII-B (appendix No. 36) shows the proposals made for the middle schools and Table VIII-AB (appendix No. 37) gives the picture of the educational facility at the middle school stage as it emerges after planning. These tables are constructed from the data given in Form 4 (Register of school area (rural)).

Table VIII-A which is appended to this report, shows that out of 50723 rural habitations, only 1116 habitations have schools in them, 20378 are served by a school outside and 29229 are not served by any school as on 31st March, 1957. The five slabs among which the habitations are divided range from 'below , 1000' to '5000 and above'. The largest number of habitations (586) having schools in them fall in the second slab 2000-4999 whereas the other three lower slabs have on an average of about 150 habitations each. The first slab '5000 and above' has 78 habitations having schools. The largest number of the habitations served by a school outside 17572 falls in the last slab 'Below 10000' representing 86.4% of the total number of habitations in that group. Next in order comes the slab 1000-1499 with 1545 habitations. Only 14 habitations are served in the first slab '5000 and above' nearly 50% of the total rural habitations in the slab below 1000 are unserved by any school. It may be seen from the Table that 29229 habitations are not served by any middle school,

and out of them, the last slab 'Below 1,000' alone has 2,5754 habitations. Only 3 in the first slab '5,000 and above' are not served by a middle school. This shows that only those habitations above 5,000 have adequate home facilities at the middle school stage, the percentage being 82% of the total number of habitations in the slab. Nearly 65% of the habitations in the second slab 2,000-4,999 have educational facility at the middle school stage. Only 2% of the habitations have home facilities at the middle school stage and nearly 40% are served by a school outside and about 58% have been left without any educational facility at this stage. This shows that a large mass of habitations are not provided with middle school facilities.

PROPOSALS AS SHOWN IN TABLE VIII-B.

Careful planning has been made to meet the huge deficiency in the provision of middle school facilities in conformity with the prescribed targets. Table VIII-B shows a slab wise distribution of habitations for which middle school facilities are proposed, 2,045 habitations are proposed to have schools in them, 18,656 are proposed to be served by a school outside and still 8,528 will remain unserved. The largest number of habitations (665) proposed to have schools in them belong to the slab 1,000-1,499, representing nearly 32.5% of the total number of such habitations. 16,986 habitations out of a total of 18,656 habitations proposed to be served by a school outside fall in the last slab (below 1,000) which represents nearly 58% of the total rural habitations that had no educational facility at the middle school stage as shown in Table VIII-A. 8,261 habitations out of 8,528 habitations that are left without educational facility at that stage also belong to the last slab. 20,701 habitations representing nearly 40% of the total rural habitations will be equipped with middle school facilities. A list of the proposed middle schools and the total population served by them in their appropriate slabs are appended to every district report. (Appendix C-4 thereto).

PICTURE AFTER PLANNING.

Table VIII-AB gives a picture of the middle school facilities after planning. 3,161 habitations out of the total **50,728** rural habitations will have schools in them, and 39,034 will be served by outside schools. The largest number of habitations that will have schools in them (1,019) belong to the slab 2,000-4,999. 84,558 habitations out of 39,034, served by schools outside, fall in the last slab. 8,261 habitations of the same slab will

not be served by any school. 42,195 habitations representing 83 per cent of the rural habitations will be provided with educational facilities at the middle school stage after planning. Only 17 per cent of the total number of habitations, will remain unserved even after planning. Some habitations are also served by schools in urban areas.

The following table gives the estimated population served by the existing and the proposed schools according to the delimitation of the school areas and the population left unprovided (calculated on the basis of the number of habitations in the respective slabs and their average population).

		Population	Percentage
Existing Schools	..	.. 1,25,36,467	48.3%
Proposed Schools	..	.. 1,05,03,916	40.5%
Unprovided	..	.. 29,91,051	1.2%
Total rural population	..	.. <u>2,59,41,434</u>	

Form 7-E (Education in rural areas) furnishes all the particulars of the existing position of the middle school stages in rural areas regarding the enrolment, strength of the teachers, class-rooms, floor space, etc., as on 31st March, 1957. The total rural habitations served by the middle school stages are 10,752 and the total population of the schools served by these middle schools is 90,13,126 as per 7B. The number of schools in rural areas as per survey records is 1,16, 1,11 for boys and 3 for girls. and the total enrolment is 1,35,221 (1,1,308 boys and 23,913 girls). It may be seen that the institutions at the middle school stage are not at all adequate and the number of institutions separately for girls is too poor. The largest number of schools 113 are in the district of Godavari West and a bare three are found in Adilabad district. 82.4 per cent of the total enrolment are boys and girls represent only 17.6 per cent. Only 0.5 per cent of the total rural population are under instruction at this stage which shows that the provision of educational facilities at the middle school stage is not at all satisfactory. There are only 1,176 schools for the rural population of 2,59,41,434 which means that one middle school serves on an average a population of 22,059. For every school there are nearly 114 scholars on an average and roughly for every 90 square miles there is a middle school. The proportion of

boys to girls is nearly 5:1. The largest enrolment of pupils (17,695) is in Chittoor district and only 279 are under instruction at the middle school stage in Adilabad district. This indicates how very backward some of these districts are. Chittoor district also claims the first place in the enrolment of girls, the number being 4,481.

TEACHING PERSONNEL.

There are in all 5,887 teachers, (5,655 men and 232 women). The proportion of men teachers to women teachers is 25:1. The total enrolment as has already been mentioned is 1,35,221. Therefore the teacher pupil ratio at this stage comes to 1:23. Chittoor district has the largest number of men and women teachers, 592 and 68 respectively. If the enrolment increases in conformity with the target fixed for middle schools, the teaching personnel also will have to be increased correspondingly. 43,200 teachers may be required to meet the needs of the growing enrolment, if the teacher-pupil ratio at the stage is taken as (1 to 40).

LOCAL AND NON-LOCAL SCHOLARS.

Out of the total enrolment of 1,35,221, the local scholars enumerated are 90,842 and the non-local, 44,379. Only 4,820 girls attend school at this stage from the neighbouring habitations. Nearly 2/5 of the total enrolment belong to the habitations where there is a school. The proportion of local scholars to non-local is about 2 to 1. If 7.5% per cent of the population is reckoned as the target for enrolment at this stage, the enrolment should be 17,28,028. But the actual enrolment falls far short of it. It is only 7 per cent of the expected enrolment.

CLASS ROOMS.

Most of these middle school stages are either the upper classes of primary schools or the lower secondary classes of high schools and as such they are also housed in the same buildings where primary or high schools exist. The data given in Form 7-B show that there are 4,546 class rooms covering an area of 14,27,722 square feet. Each existing middle school will then have on an average 4 class rooms. If all the children of the age-range 11-14 receive the benefit of educational facility at the middle stage the accommodation would not be sufficient. Nearly 43,000 class rooms may be needed to provide accommodation for the growing strength.

MIDDLE SCHOOL FACILITIES IN URBAN AREAS.

As per Form No. 6 which gives the data of education at all the stages in urban areas as on 31st March, 1957, there are 750

middle school stages (633 for boys and 117 for girls) with a total enrolment of 2,00,869 (1,53,554 boys and 47,315 girls), serving the urban population of 54,92,058. The proportion of boys to girls is nearly 3 to one. Even in the urban areas the education of girls is not upto the mark. Only 23.6% of the total enrolment are girls at this stage. There is a middle school for a population of 7,563 on an average and there are nearly 268 pupils for every school as compared with the middle school in rural area which, has on an average only 114. Apart from serving the urban areas, some of these schools also serve the neighbouring rural habitations. For every 2 sq. miles there is the provision of middle school facility. Thus it may be said that the urban areas are adequately provided with educational facility at this stage.

INTER-TALUK AND INTER-DISTRICT ADJUSTMENTS.*

While formulating proposals for the opening of new schools in order to diffuse educational facilities as widely as possible consistent with the targets and principles of survey, care has been taken to examine the possibilities of schools existing near a Taluka border or a district border serving the habitations situated on the other side of the border. It may be of interest to note that one peripatetic teacher school on the borders of Warangal and Mulug taluks serves two different centres in each of the two different taluks. Wherever such inter-taluk or inter-district adjustments have been found necessary, they were made. For example a middle school in Mallampalli in Warangal Taluk, Warangal District serves a population of 1,066 in the neighbouring Pakhal (Narsampet taluk). In Mahboobnagar District, out of 39 habitations with a population of 17,130 served by schools of the neighbouring taluks, 7 habitations with a population of 2,606 are served by middle schools located in Deverkonda taluk of the neighbouring district of Nalgonda and Velyal of Tandur taluk of Hyderabad District. All such adjustments are shown in the school area registers (Form 4) and on the maps. This has been kept in view when proposals for high schools are made. For instance in Krishna (East) District 59 habitations having a population of 29,586 are served by high schools located in the neighbouring district.

HABITATIONS HAVING NO FACILITY AT PRIMARY STAGE, BUT HAVING FACILITY AT MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL STAGES,

It would be of interest to know that sometimes some habitations which have no educational facility at the primary school

stage may come in a middle school area as the distance limit for a middle school is 3 miles. It may appear as an anomaly that though the educational facilities exist at the middle and high school stages, no such facility exists at the primary stage. In the survey, many such instances have been observed and they are listed as an Appendix to the District report.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION AT THE HIGH SCHOOL STAGE.

The survey does not stop with the measures that should be adopted for implementing the directive principle of the Constitution for the age-range of 6-14. All future educational expansion at all levels should be considered and therefore it is imperative that the high school stage (14-17) also should be kept in view in all educational schemes. It has been found necessary to diffuse the facilities of secondary education as largely as possible in rural areas. Ordinarily there should be a high school available at a distance not longer than 5 miles from the residence of any rural child. This may include an area of 80 sq. miles and it should not be difficult to have a good strength for a high school in such an area if the total population of all the habitations within the orbit of a high school is about 5,000. Relaxation in the distance and the population has been made when found necessary.

Before setting about for the planning at the high school stage, it is necessary to ascertain at first the extent to which such facilities are already available in rural areas at present so that the habitations catered for by them can be located and the area demarcated as a high school area for an existing school and then the question of providing such facilities for the remaining habitations can be considered. In order to get a picture of the existing position of the high schools, a questionnaire was addressed to the headmasters of all the secondary schools situated in the rural areas in Form No. C/3 (Secondary school information card) (Appendix 38). The data provided in that card are quite exhaustive as they deal with the various aspects of the secondary education. All information regarding the existing provision of educational facilities at the high school stage had been tabulated and the areas which have no facility at that stage were determined. The targets followed were that the population of all the habitations taken together should be about 5,000 and the distance should be 5 miles from the school. In conformity with these targets, high school areas were demarcated and on the map these were indicated with closed curves in red dots, for proposed schools and green dots per existing ones.

The classes in the high school stage in the Andhra area are Forms IV, V and VI and in Telangana area VIII, IX and X classes.

EXISTING POSITION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL STAGES.

Form 7-C (Education in Rural areas—High School stage) gives the necessary particulars regarding the existing position of the high schools in the state. Areas served by existing high schools in rural areas are listed in Form No. 5 (Appendix 39) which furnishes the information obtained from the replies to the questionnaire in (Form C/3) given by the headmasters of the high schools. The habitations that are served by the high school are listed in that form according to their distance from the school, the nearest being enumerated first and then those further away. In case the school serves habitations which are at a distance longer than five miles, their population is indicated separately so that the total population within the prescribed radius as also the additional population catered for can be easily found out. Table IX-A gives slabwise distribution of rural habitations having a school in them, those served by a school outside and those not served by any school as on 31st March 1957. Table IX-B (Appendix 40) shows the proposals made for the high schools and Table IX-AB (Appendix 41) presents a picture of the educational facilities at the high school stage after planning. Data compiled from form 4 (School area register) form the basis for the construction of these tables. Form No. 6 (Education in urban areas) gives the statistics regarding the number of institutions and enrolment in schools in the urban areas. Table IX-A, which is appended to this report, shows that out of 50,723 rural habitations 379 habitations have schools in them, 17,846 are served by a school outside and 32,498 are left unserved by any school as on 31st March 1957. The second slab 2,000–4,999, has 227 habitations representing nearly 60 per cent of the habitations with home facilities at the high school stage. The other four slabs have on an average 38 habitations per each slab. The largest number of habitations served by a school outside 17,846 fall in the last slab below 1,000. 28,758 habitations without any educational facility at the high school stage also fall in that slab. This represents nearly 56.7 per cent of the total number of rural habitations. Nearly 50 per cent of the habitations in the first slab ' 5,000 and above ' have home facilities at the high school stage. Only 0.8 per cent of the total rural habitations have schools in them, 35.2 per cent are served by a school outside and 64 per cent have no educational facility at that stage.

HIGH SCHOOLS AFTER PLANNING.

Table IX-B shows that 860 more habitations have been proposed high schools, 22660 are proposed to be served by a school

outside and only 8978 will be left unserved. Table IX-A which presents a picture after planning shows that in all 1239 habitations will have schools in them and 40506 will be served by a school outside. Even then nearly 2% of the total rural habitations will have schools in them, nearly 80% will be served by a school outside and only 18% will not be served by any school. The huge deficiency of 64% of unserved habitations as shown in Table IX-A has been reduced to only 18% after planning.

The following table gives the estimated population served by the existing and proposed high schools according to the delimitation of the schools areas and the population left unprovided (calculated on the basis of the number of habitations in the respective slabs and their average population).

		Population	Percentage to the Total.
Existing Schools	..	.. 1,10,23,128	42.5%
Proposed	..	.. 1,16,22,991	44.8%
Unprovided	..	.. 32,95,315	12.7%
<hr/>			
Total	..	.. 2,59,41,434	100%
<hr/>			

Analysis of data from Form 7C.—Form 7C which shows the existing educational facilities at the high school stage in the rural areas, gives the number of rural habitations served by the high school stages as 7046. The total population of the school area served by these high schools is 5772420 as per 7C. There are 876 high schools (375 for boys and one for girls) with a total enrolment of 57104 (51795 boys and 5309 girls). The provision of educational facilities at this stage is very inadequate. The largest number of high schools (44) are found in Guntur South District, and in Telengana area, these high schools in rural areas are conspicuous by their absence in six districts out of nine. Only schools in urban areas cater to the needs of the whole District in them. Nearly 91% of the total enrolment are boys and girls form only 9%. Krishna East District has the largest enrolment of pupils 9208 and also the largest enrolment of girls 1306 in the whole State. There are 376 schools for the rural population

which means that one high school serves on an average population of 68993. For every school, there are on an average 152 scholars and there is one high school for every 274 sq. miles.

Teaching Staff.—There are in all 3701 teachers (3600 men and 101 women), their proportion being 36:1. The number of women teachers at this stage is too low. The total enrolment is 57104. This means that for every teacher there are about 15 pupils. Krishna West District has the largest number of teachers 613. If the enrolment is in accordance with the target *i.e.*, $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the total population, there should be a corresponding increase in the strength of the teaching personnel. If the teacher-pupil ratio is determined at 1:40 at this stage, the numbers of the teachers should be at least 42460.

Local and Non-local Pupils.—The strength of the pupils as shown in Form 7C is 57104 out of which 30312 pupils belong to the habitation where a school exists and 26792 are non-local scholars. Of the local scholars 26744 are boys and 3568 girls, and 25051 boys and 1741 girls attend school from the neighbouring habitations. Nearly 53% of the total enrolment are local scholars. If 7.5% of the total population is computed as the theoretical enrolment, 1698460 pupils should have been brought to school. But only 4% are at this stage at present.

CLASS ROOMS—ACCOMMODATION

Form 7-C gives the number of class rooms as 2905 covering an area of 1176306 sq.ft. Each existing school will then have on an average 8 class rooms. If they have to serve a theoretical population of the school going age children at that age level, nearly 42400 class rooms will be required if each class room is assumed to accommodate 40 pupils.

STATISTICS AS SHOWN IN FORM No. 5—*Areas Served by High Schools.* The figures regarding population, local and non-local scholars etc. given in this form may not necessarily agree with those in Form 7-C as they are only a summary of the replies to a part of the questionnaire in Form C-3 and correct information could not be collected. Therefore these figures need not be taken as correct. The population of the habitations where high schools exist is given as 1445418 and the population of the schools area served by these schools is 78,21,146. The total enrolment as given in Form 5 is 158832. This might have included the enrolment in the middle school stages and the primary classes, if any, in a high school.

HIGH SCHOOL FACILITIES IN URBAN AREAS.

Form No. 6 shows that as on 31st March, 1957, there are 451 institutions at this stage (371 for boys and 80 for girls) with an enrolment of 133635 (112710 boys and 20925 girls) serving the total urban population of 5492058. They also serve a large part of the rural population. In Telangana area six districts out of nine have no high schools in the rural areas and the high schools in urban areas alone cater to their needs at this stage. The proportion of boys to girls is 5 to 1. The education of girls is at a low ebb at this stage. There are nearly 300 pupils for every school. The educational facilities at this stage, it may be said, are sufficiently provided in the urban areas.

CHAPTER XI.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

The lead given by the Government of India in organising a detailed Educational Survey of the country has helped to secure the essential data necessary for the preparation of planned programmes for providing educational facilities to as large a population as possible.

The goal of providing a primary school in every habitation or group of habitations is very distant. According to the statistics available, there are in the State 50,723 rural habitations with a population of 2,59,41,434. Of these 37,465 habitations with a population of 2,33,18,584 representing 9.9% of the total population are served by the existing schools ; and 13258 habitations with a population of 26,22,850 representing 10.1% of the total population are still without any kind of primary educational facility. At the middle school stage 21,494 habitations with a population of 1,25,36,467 representing 48.3% of the total rural population are served by the existing schools, and 29,229 habitations with a population of 1,34,04,967 representing 51.7% of the total rural population are devoid of middle school facilities. At the high school stage 18,225 habitations with a population of 1,10,23,128 representing 42.5% of the total rural population are served by the existing schools ; and 32,498 habitations with a population of 1,49,18,306 representing 57.5% of the total rural population are without high school facilities.

The Survey has attempted not only to identify every habitation and to enumerate with a register and locate it on a fairly large scale map, but also to indicate whether that habitation is served at the primary, middle and high school stages by any school located in it or in any adjoining habitation within walkable distance of the child at that stage, and, if not, in which minimum number of places the schools should be located so as to cater for as many habitations as possible in the neighbourhood.

The Survey indicates not only the places where the new school may be opened but also the total population that would be served at each one of the places, thus ensuring that, within the amount available, educational facilities could be provided for as large an area and population as possible. The survey thus presents not only a clear picture of the existing facilities but also gives a plan for the

ture with all the necessary data facilitating a phased programme of implementation.

Much remains to be done to reach the goal and the imperative need of catching up to the constitutional directive need hardly highlighted at this stage when in good many areas the percentage of literacy is extremely low. It is all the more desirable that the future programme of opening new schools, whatever be its magnitude according to the funds that may be at the disposal, is implemented in consultation with the data and proposals made available by the survey.

It is also necessary that the proposals for opening of new schools will have to be followed up by other administrative actions to ensure adequate enrolment, regular attendance, effective instruction etc. Incidentally the survey throws light on several other ancillary problems indicated in the district reports which deserve the attention of the departmental officers.

This fairly objective survey of the prospects of Educational facilities in the state in which both the existing and the proposed aspects of the picture are shown presents on the whole a promising one. After planning 45,736 habitations with a population of 25,652,026 representing 98.9% of the total rural population will be provided with educational facilities at the primary stage. 42,105 habitations with a population of 23,040,383 representing 88.8% of the total rural population will be equipped with facilities at the middle school stage 41,745 habitations with a population of 22,674,119 representing 87.3% of rural population will be endowed with facilities at the High School stage.

There can be no illusions about the immensity of the project or the difficulties of the task but it may be stated that the position has been fixed up fairly comprehensively from different view points within the time available so as to feel the way to the most effective approach for enlarging the facilities for education and accelerating the tempo of educational expansion.

Our thanks are due to the various persons who have assisted us in collecting and compiling the valuable and voluminous data with all stress and strain, and above all to Dr. B. B. Samant, Officer on Special Duty, Educational Survey Unit, Ministry of Education, Government of India, for the sympathetic guidance given by the unit in carrying out the various stages of the survey work.

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APPENDIX I
VILLAGE INFORMATION CARD
(For Village Officers)

Form No. C/

Serial No.

1. Taluka/Tahsil..... 2. District

3. Village..... 4. Population according to 1951 Census.....
(Portion above this line to be filled in advance by the Office)

..... (To be filled in by village officers)

6. Present approximate population, if it has substantially increased or decreased since 1951 Census:..... Reason, if any:

7. Is there any separate Harijan Wada? How far is it from the village? What is the population of the Harijan Wada?

8. Are there any hamlets of the village?

9. If there are hamlets, give the following details:—

Sr. No.	Names of the hamlets	No. of families	Population	Distance from the village (in miles)	Any obstruction in between

10. No. of schools in the village itself:—
(a) Primary schools..... (b) Middle schools..... (c) High schools.....

11. Is there a primary school in any of the hamlets? If so in which?.....

12. Villages on the boundaries of your village:—

Sr. No.	Names of the villages	Its direction from your village	Its distance from your village (in miles)	Any obstruction in between	No. of schools there		
					Primary	Middle	High

A rough sketch of your village, showing the hamlets and the adjoining villages:—
North

West

East

South

Date:.....

Signature of the village officer

APPENDIX 2

Form No. C/2

VILLAGE INFORMATION CARD

(For Village School-masters)

Serial No.

1. Taluka/Tehsil 2. District
 3. Village 4. Population (according to 1951 Census)
 (Portion above this line to be filled in advance by the officer)

(To be filled in by the village school-master)

5. Give the following details of schools in your village :—

Name or No. of the school	Boys or Girls school Management (Board, Private etc.)	Standards taught	No. of pupils in the schools (as on 31-3-1957)						No. of Teachers	School building				
			Primary stage			Middle stage				Men	Women	Total	Owned, rented or free	
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total						

6. In case children from the neighbouring hamlets or villages attend any of the schools in your village, give the following details :—

Name of the village or hamlet	Its distance (in miles)	No. of children so attending						Remarks (any special reasons for their doing so and any obstruction on the way)	
		Primary school stage			Middle school stage				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		

7. What is the approximate number of children of age 6-11 years in your village?
 How many of them have come to school?
 8. What are the difficulties in children being enrolled?
 In making them attend regularly?
 9. If there are any hamlets of the village, give the following details :—

Hamlet	Population	Distance	Hamlet	Population	Distance

A rough sketch of your village, showing hamlets and the adjoining villages :—

North

West

East

Date.....

Signature of the village school-master.

APPENDIX 3

REGISTRY OF INVENTIONS

(Rural Areas)

Form No. 1/B.

APPENDIX 4

INHABITATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SCHOLLS

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(Arranged according to *popu'ation slabs*)

100

1000 Kalimka/Tehsil

.....Taluka/Tehsil.....District.....State
Class.....Population slab.....

Form No

(12)

Sr. No.	Name of the habitation	Population	No. of existing schools at			Population of the habitations served by			Population of the habitations served by			Remarks		
			Primary school stage	Middle school stage	High School stage	(As on 31-3-1957)	Schools in the neighbouring Habitation	By no school	(As it would be after planning)	Schools in the neighbouring habitation	Schools in it			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

APPENDIX 7.

NUMBER OF DISTRICTWISE VISITS

By State Special Officer, Educational Survey and Supervisory Officers.

			<i>Total Visits.</i>
1.	Adilabad	..	5
2.	Anantapur	..	7
3.	Chittoor	..	5
4.	Cuddapah	..	5
5.	Godavari East	..	9
6.	Godavari West	..	3
7.	Guntur North	..	3
8.	Guntur South	..	4
9.	Hyderabad	..	6
10.	Karimnagar	..	5
11.	Khammamet	..	4
12.	Krishna East	..	3
13.	Krishna West	..	5
14.	Kurnool	..	3
15.	Mahaboobnagar	..	5
16.	Medak	..	7
17.	Nalgonda	..	6
18.	Nellore..	..	6
19	Nizamabad	..	6
20	Srikakulam	..	5
21.	Visakhapatnam	..	4
22.	Warangal	..	10

APPENDIX 8.
STATEMENT OF AREAS OF THE DISTRICTS.
Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Name of the District	Num- ber of Taluks	Area of the District.			Total (Sq. Miles)	Forest Area (Sq. Miles)	Remarks.
			Rural (Sq. Miles).	Urban (Sq. Miles)	5			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Adilabad	10	6,350.49	18.15	6,368.64	1,612.10		
2.	Amalapur	10	7,241.00	147.00	7,388.00	742.74		
3.	Chittoor	9	5,832.00	58	5,890	2,355.70		
4.	Cuddapah	9	5,865	64	5,929	1,838.80		
5.	Golawati East	12	5,538	144	5,682	791.93		
6.	Golawati West	7	2,887	128	3,015	384.30		
7.	Guntur North.	4	2,723	101	2,624	488.89		
8.	Guntur South.	5	3,016	131	3,147	292.08		
9.	Hyderabad	8	2,829.13	87.78	2,916.91	120.60		
10.	Karennagar	7	4,481.03	12.81	4,493.84	1,120.80		
11.	Khammam	5	3,961.92	20.53	3,982.45	1,589.50		
12.	Krishna East	6	1,297	27	1,324	112.44		
13.	Krishna West.	4	2,103	72	2,175	182.71		
14.	Kurnool	11	9,031	184	9,215	2,656.56		
15.	Mahaboobnagar	12	6,796.76	184.35	6,981.11	1,142.54		
16.	Medak	8	3,783.54	3.59	3,787.13	455.00		
17.	Nalgonda	7	5,427.58	2.26	5,429.84	495.50		
18.	Nellore	13	7,930	30	7,960	1,187.33		
19.	Nizamabad	6	3,001.40	6.40	3,007.80	711.17		
20.	Srikakulam.	11	3,842	47	3,889	238.93		
21.	Vishakhapatnam	9	5,158	26	5,179	2,700		
22.	Warangal	6	4,084.56	24.84	4,109.40	1,371		
Total for the State.		179	1,02,974.41	1,519.71	1,04,494.12	24,450.62		

APPENDIX

Education in Urban Areas (As on 31st

Name of the District.	Population	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS											
		Primary school stage			Middle school stage			High school stage					
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Adilabad	.. 125,723	21	17	38	13	1	14	10	1	11			
2. Anantapur	.. 243,761	130	85	165	33	11	44	19	1	20			
3. Chittoor	.. 169,834	91	9	400	30	4	34	21	4	25			
4. Cuddapah	.. 134,229	110	1	111	20	..	20	12	2	14			
5. Godavary East	.. 460,146	301	..	301	59	5	64	29	3	32			
6. Godavary West	.. 389,658	249	..	249	55	6	61	25	6	31			
7. Guntur North	.. 287,780	141	12	153	23	8	31	19	6	25			
8. Guntur South	.. 114,141	185	..	185	39	..	39	20	..	20			
9. Hyderabad	.. 1185,203	326	180	456	47	27	74	48	24	72			
10. Karimnagar	.. 814,140	42	16	58	18	3	21	10	1	11			
11. Khammam	.. 120,564	32	10	42	13	4	17	7	2	9			
12. Krishna East	.. 151,487	115	..	115	25	4	29	10	3	13			
13. Krishna West	.. 2,21,987	129	8	137	28	6	29	11	2	13			
14. Kurnool	.. 280,706	193	29	222	37	4	41	24	4	28			
15. Mahaboobnagar	.. 166,354	41	19	60	23	5	28	18	2	20			
16. Medak	.. 106,056	30	15	45	12	3	15	8	..	8			
17. Nalgonda	.. 103,235	32	15	47	14	3	17	71	1	8			
18. Nellore	.. 196,516	141	..	141	30	8	38	16	7	23			
19. Nizamabad	.. 137,402	40	14	54	18	2	20	8	1	9			
20. Srikakulam	.. 197,033	133	..	133	28	..	28	15	1	16			
21. Visakhapatnam	.. 352,647	149	7	156	44	7	51	18	5	23			
22. Warangal	.. 190,956	73	26	99	29	6	35	16	4	20			
Grand Total	.. 56,72,058	2,704	361	3,065	633	117	750	371	80	451			

(9)

March, 1957).

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS

Primary school stage.			Middle school stage			High School Stage.			Remarks.
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
3,913	1,798	5,711	2,816	318	3,134	1,650	64	1,714	
16,429	11,409	27,838	8,561	1,723	10,284	5,400	648	6,048	
12,830	7,840	20,170	3,824	2,141	9,465	5,957	1,265	27,222	
8,545	5,975	14,520	4,313	455	4,768	3,843	160	4,003	
22,290	19,702	41,992	12,132	3,997	16,129	9,250	1,637	10,923	
20,848	18,455	38,803	10,215	4,030	14,245	7,756	1,749	9,505	
19,445	15,340	34,785	6,978	2,557	9,535	6,161	1,67	7,839	
16,834	12,811	20,645	6,371	2,928	8,699	4,797	1,061	5,858	
65,904	37,933	1,03,837	24,821	11,610	35,882	16,164	5,100	21,264	
5,225	2,563	7,788	4,953	573	5,526	4,060	153	4,213	
4,161	1,791	5,952	2,136	590	2,726	1,782	137	1,919	
11,520	8,821	20,341	5,025	2,335	7,360	4,045	769	4,814	
12,521	10,723	23,244	6,476	3,849	10,325	81,518	1,127	4,645	
27,456	16,946	44,402	9,867	2,090	11,957	8,958	1,602	10,560	
7,833	4,141	11,974	5,051	729	5,780	4,439	230	4,678	
4,513	1,767	6,280	3,483	272	3,755	2,336	7	2,343	
4,132	2,231	6,363	2,717	362	3,079	3,141	91	3,232	
15,693	7,088	22,781	8,004	2,425	10,429	4,505	1,333	5,385	
5,108	2,450	7,558	3,256	376	3,632	2,104	141	2,242	
13,471	9,239	22,710	5,301	1,067	6,368	3,487	300	3,737	
17,500	12,961	30,561	7,565	2,845	10,411	5,544	1,083	6,627	
8,878	5,390	14,268	6,189	1,191	7,380	4,319	545	4,864	
824,149	2173,874	541,523	153,554	47,815	200,869	112,710	20,925	133,685	

APPENDIX 10.
REGISTER OF HABITATIONS.

Form No. 1/1

(Urban Areas)

District State

Sl. No	Name of the city or town.	URBAN AREAS INCLUDED		POPULATION OF THE		Remark..
		No.	Name	Uraban area (Col. 4)	Town or city (Col. 2)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

APPENDIX 11
STATEMENT OF URBAN AREAS AND POPULATION.
Andhra Pradesh.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Total
		100000 and above	50000 to 99999	200000 to 49999	10000 to 19999	5000 to 9999	Below 50000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Adilabad.								
No. of Habitations	5	5	3	13
Population	76,482	86,412	12,829	1,25,723
2. Ananthapur.								
No. of Habitations	4	6	5	..	15
Population	1,08,035	99,598	36,078	..	2,43,761
3. Chittoor.								
No. of Habitations	2	8	7	2	14
Population	64,101	45,347	32,133	7,753	1,69,834
4. Cuddapah.								
No. of Habitations	2	2	5	..	9
Population	74,062	23,179	36,988	..	1,34,229
5. East Godavary.								
No. of Habitations	..	1	1	4	9	5	..	20
Population	1,05,276	99,952	94,697	1,24,741	35,480	..	4,60,146
6. West Godavary.								
No. of Habitations	1	3	9	7	..	20
Population	88,024	81,180	1,13,565	56,939	..	3,39,658
7. Guntur North.								
No. of Habitations	..	1	1	..	3	8	..	13
Population	1,25,255	58,116	..	46,663	57,746	..	2,87,780
8. Guntur South.								
No. of Habitations	4	6	3	..	13
Population	1,10,530	76,648	26,963	..	2,14,141
9. Hyderabad.								
No. of Habitations	..	1	..	..	2	6	5	14
Population	10,99,707	..	..	27,856	38,368	19,272	11,85,203
10. Kareemnagar.								
No. of Habitations	2	2	7	5	16
Population	45,712	21,778	48,642	18,008	1,34,140
11. Khammam.								
No. of Habitations	1	1	1	3	2	8

APPENDIX 11—Contd.

STATEMENT OF URBAN AREAS AND POPULATION.

Andhra Pradesh.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Class I 100000 and above	Class II 50000 to 99999	Class III 20000 to 49999	Class IV 10000 to 19999	Class V 5000 to 9999	Class VI Below 50000	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Population ..	..	..	50,195	28,569	13,929	19,278	8,593 1,20,564
12.	<i>Krishna East.</i>							
	No. of Habitations	..	..	1	1	3	1	.. 6
	Population ..	..	..	78,232	32,384	34,702	6,172	.. 1,51,487
13.	<i>Krishna West.</i>							
	No. of Habitations	..	1	..	..	4	1	.. 6
	Population ..	..	1,61,198	..	..	54,577	6,212	.. 2,21,987
14.	<i>Kurnool.</i>							
	No. of Habitations	..	..	2	1	5	9	.. 17
	Population ..	..	..	1,13,805	33,344	59,755	73,802	.. 2,80,706
15.	<i>Mahaboobnagar.</i>							
	No. of Habitations	..	..	..	2	1	9	3 15
	Population ..	..	..	..	44,534	16,290	93,583	11,997 1,66,854
16.	<i>Medak.</i>							
	No. of Habitations	..	..	..	..	4	3	5 12
	Population ..	..	..	..	..	55,701	22,849	27,506 1,06,056
17.	<i>Nalgonda.</i>							
	No. of Habitations	..	..	..	1	2	6	3 12
	Population ..	..	..	..	22,183	30,820	39,685	11,047 1,03,285
18.	<i>Nellore.</i>							
	No. of Habitations	..	..	1	..	5	5	1 12
	Population ..	..	..	81,480	..	70,984	39,657	4,395 1,96,516
19.	<i>Nizamabad.</i>							
	No. of Habitations	..	..	1	1	1	6	2 11
	Population ..	..	..	55,195	22,491	11,630	39,263	8,823 1,87,402
20.	<i>Srikakulam.</i>							
	No. of Habitations	..	..	..	4	3	7	2 16
	Population ..	..	..	..	97,462	36,618	55,578	7,875 1,97,088
21.	<i>Visakhapatnam.</i>							
	No. of Habitations	..	1	1	1	4	4	.. 11
	Population ..	..	1,30,781	65,204	40,102	54,021	35,589	.. 3,25,647
22.	<i>Warangal</i>	..						
	No. of Habitations	..	1	..	..	2	5	1 9
	Population ..	..	1,33,130	..	..	22,827	31,113	3,886 1,90,956
<i>Total</i>								
	No. of Habitations	..	6	10	33	82	117	34 282
	Population ..	..	17,55,297	6,90,203	8,99,888	11,17,211	8,88,480	1,41,484 54,92,058

APPENDIX 12.

Andhra Pradesh.

STATE TABLE No. I.—NUMBER OF URBAN HABITATIONS AND THEIR POPULATION.

Sl. No.	Slab of Population		Number of Urban Areas	Total Population
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
1.	1,00,000 and over	..	..	6 1755,297
2.	50,000 to 99,999	..	..	10 690,203
3.	20,00,000 to 49,999	..	..	33 899,383
4.	10,000 to 19,999	..	..	82 1117,211
5.	5,000 to 9,999	..	..	117 888,480
6.	Below 5,000	..	..	34 141,484
Total		..	282	5,492,058

APPENDIX 13.

LIST OF URBAN AREAS.

Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Name of the District	S. No.	Name of the Urban Area	Remarks
)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	<i>Adilabad</i>	..	1. Adilabad Town. 2. Asifabad Town. 3. Bellampally. 4. Mudhol Town. 5. Bhansa Town. 6. Kothapet (Kagaznagar). 7. Nirmal Town. 8. Chennur Town. 9. Khannapur. 10. Luxettipet Town. 11. Mancherial Town. 12. Boath Town. 13. Sirpur.	
2.	<i>Ananthapur</i>	..	1. Guntakal. 2. Urvakonda. 3. Gooty. 4. Pamidi. 5. Tadipatri. 6. Yadaki. 7. Kalyanadurg. 8. Ananthapur. 9. Dharmavaram. 10. Bukkapatnam. 11. Penukonda. 12. Kadiri. 13. Madakasir. 14. Hindupur. 15. Rayadurg.	

APPENDIX 13.—(CONTD.)

LIST OF URBAN AREAS.—(Contd.)

Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Name of the District	S.No.	Name of the Urban Area	Remark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Chittoor</i>	..	1. Madanapally. 2. Vayalpad. 3. Tirupati. 4. Pakal. 5. Renugunta. 6. Kalahasti. 7. Punganur. 8. Chittoor. 9. Puttur. 10. Nagari. 11. Tiruttani. 12. Proddaturpet. 13. Palamaneru. 14. Kuppam.	
	<i>Cuddapah</i>	..	1. Jammalamadugu. 2. Proddatur. 3. Badvel. 4. Vempalli. 5. Kamalapuram. 6. Cuddapah. 7. Rajampet. 8. Nandalur. 9. Ravachoti.	
	<i>Godavari East</i>	..	1. Rajahmundry. 2. Kakinada. 3. Amalapuram. 4. Peddapuram. 5. Pithapuram. 6. Samalkot.	



APPENDIX 13—(CONT.)

LIST OF URBAN AREAS—(*Cont.*)*Andhra Pradesh*

S.No.	Name of the District	S.No.	Name of the Urban Area	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5.	<i>Godavary East</i> —(CONT.)	7.	Biccavole.	
		8.	Dhawaleswaram.	
		9.	Gollaprolu.	
		10.	Kirlampudi.	
		11.	Mandapeta.	
		12.	Mummidivaram.	
		13.	Ramachandrapuram.	
		14.	Tuni.	
		15.	Yeleswaram.	
		16.	Anaparti.	
		17.	Draksharam.	
		18.	Kottapeta.	
		19.	Machavaram.	
		20.	Razole.	
6.	<i>Godavari West</i>	..	1. Kovvur.	
		2.	Nidadavole.	
		3.	Eluru.	
		4.	Tadepalligudem.	
		5.	Penitapadu.	
		6.	Bhimavaram.	
		7.	Akividu.	
		8.	Viravesaram.	
		9.	Vudi.	
		10.	Tanuku.	
		11.	Penukonda.	
		12.	Velpur.	
		13.	Attili.	
		14.	Relangi.	
		15.	Maruteru.	
		16.	Penukuntra.	

APPENDIX 13—(CONT.)

LIST OF URBAN AREAS—(Cont.)

Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Name of the District	S.No.	Name of the Urban Area	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6.	<i>Godavary West</i> —(CONT.)	17.	Palpaedu.	
		18.	Narasapur.	
		19.	Mogalpuri.	
		20.	Achanta.	
7.	<i>Guntur North</i>	1.	Gurzala.	
		2.	Macherla.	
		3.	Rantachintala.	
		4.	Sattenapalli.	
		5.	Phirangapuram.	
		6.	Guntur.	
		7.	Mangalagiri.	
		8.	Tadepalli.	
		9.	Tenali.	
		10.	Chebrolu.	
		11.	Kollipara.	
		12.	Kollur.	
		13.	Duggirala.	
8.	<i>Guntur South</i>	1.	Vinukonda.	
		2.	Narasaraopet.	
		3.	Chilakalurupeta.	
		4.	Chirala.	
		5.	Bapatla.	
		6.	Ponnur.	
		7.	Vetapalli.	
		8.	Bhattiprolu.	
		9.	Repalli.	
		10.	Ongole.	
		11.	Addanki.	
		12.	Allurukothapatnam.	
		13.	Nidubrolu.	

APPENDIX 13.—(CONTD.)

LIST OF URBAN AREAS.—(CONTD.)

Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Name of the District	S.No.	Name of the Urban Area	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9.	<i>Hyderabad</i>	..	1. Malkajgiri. 2. Hyderabad and Secunderabad Cities. 3. Alwal. 4. Osmania University. 5. Shamshabad. 6. Ibrahimpatam. 7. Macha Bolaram. 8. Medchal. 9. Yaprak. 10. Pargi. 11. Shalibad. 12. Tandur. 13. Basheerabad. 14. Vikarabad.	
	<i>Karimnagar</i>	..	1. Huzurabad. 2. Jammigunta. 3. Jagtial. 4. Dharmapuri. 5. Karimnagar. 6. Choppadoori. 7. Manakondur. 8. Manthani. 9. Metpalli. 10. Karaka. 11. Sircilla. 12. Gambhiraopet. 13. Vemulawada. 14. Sultanabad. 15. Ramagundam. 16. Peddapalli.	

APPENDIX 13.—(CONTD.)

LIST OF URBAN AREAS.—(Contd.)

Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Name of the District	S.No.	Name of the Urban Area	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
11.	<i>Khammam</i>	..	1. Boorgampadu. 2. Khammam (including Dakbanderu). 3. Madra. 4. Kalloor. 5. Kothagudem. 6. Garla. 7. Sirpuram (Shujathanagar). 8. Yallandu.	
12.	<i>Krishna East</i>	..	1. Gudivada. 2. Panarru. 3. Bandar. 4. Pedana. 5. Avanigadda. 6. Challpalli.	
13.	<i>Krishna West</i>	..	1. Jaggayyapeta. 2. Vizianagaram. 3. Valluru. 4. Kondapalli. 5. Nuzvid. 6. Vuyyuru.	
14.	<i>Kurnool</i>	..	1. Kurnool. 2. Koduvunur. 3. Gudur. 4. Atmakur. 5. Nandikotkur. 6. Markapur. 7. Maddikera. 8. Pattikonda. 9. Dhone.	

APPENDIX 13.—(CONTD.)

LIST OF URBAN AREAS.—(Contd.)

Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Name of the District	S.No.	Name of the Urban Area	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
14.	<i>Kurnool</i> —(CONTD.)	10.	Nandyal.	
		11.	Cumbum.	
		12.	Giddalore.	
		13.	Banagampalli.	
		14.	Koilkuntla.	
		15.	Adone.	
		16.	En.urgannur.	
		17.	Kosgi.	
15.	<i>Mahaboobnagar</i>	..	1. Mahaboobnagar. 2. Badepalli. 3. Wanaparthy. 4. Atmacore. 5. Makthal. 6. Narayanpet. 7. Farrukunagar. 8. Kalavakurthy. 9. Achampet. 10. Alampur. 11. Gadwal. 12. Kodangal. 13. Kosgi. 14. Nagarkurnool. 15. Kollapur.	
16.	<i>Medak</i>	..	1. Jogipet. 2. Shikarampet. 3. Gajwal. 4. Medak. 5. Ramayampet. 6. Narayankhed.	

APPENDIX 13—(CONTD.)

LIST OF URBAN AREAS.—(Contd.)

Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Name of the District	S.No.	Name of the Urban Area	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
16.	<i>Medak</i> —(CONTD.)	7.	Sangareddi.	
		8.	Sadasivapet.	
		9.	Siddipet.	
		10.	Dubbak.	
		11.	Zaheerabad.	
		12.	Kohir.	
17.	<i>Nalgonda</i>	1.	Ramannapet.	
		2.	Suryapet.	
		3.	Bethavole.	
		4.	Bhongir.	
		5.	Aler.	
		6.	Kolipak.	
		7.	Devarkonda.	
		8.	Miryalguda.	
		9.	Huzurnagar.	
		10.	Nalgonda.	
		11.	Chandur.	
		12.	Narayanpur.	
18.	<i>Nellore</i> ..	1.	Nellore.	
		2.	Kanigiri.	
		3.	Kandukur.	
		4.	Kavali.	
		5.	Kovur.	
		6.	Allur.	
		7.	Buchireddipalem.	
		8.	Udayagiri.	
		9.	Gudur.	
		10.	Venktagiri.	
		11.	Sulurpet.	
		12.	Nayudupet.	

APPENDIX 13.—(CONTD.)

LIST OF URBAN AREAS.—(Contd.)

Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Name of the District	S.No.	Name of the Urban Area	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19.	<i>Nizamabad</i>	..	1. Nizamabad. 2. Bodhan. 3. Ranjal. 4. Yedpally. 5. Armoor. 6. Balkonda. 7. Banswada. 8. Madnoor. 9. Mamareddy. 10. Donakonda. 11. Yellareddy.	
20.	<i>Srikakulam</i>	..	1. Ichapuram. 2. Sompeta. 3. Baruva. 4. Mandasa. 5. Parvatipuram. 6. Chinnamerangi. 7. Tekkali. 8. Kasiluggapalasa. 9. Salur. 10. Bobbili. 11. Palakonda. 12. Virghapattam. 13. Rajaru. 14. Srikakulam. 15. Narasannapota. 16. Cheepurupalli.	
21.	<i>Visakhapatnam</i>	..	1. Visakhapatnam. 2. Vijayanagaram.	

APPENDIX 18.—(CONCLD.)

LIST OF URBAN AREAS.—(Concl.d.)

Andhra Pradesh

S.No.	Name of the District	S.No.	Name of the Urban Area	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
21.	<i>Visakhapatnam</i> —(CONTD).	3.	Ankapally.	
		4.	Bheemunipatnam.	
		5.	Chodavaram.	
		6.	Narasingapatnam.	
		7.	Yellamamchili.	
		8.	Kasimpeta.	
		9.	Kottakota.	
		10.	Madugula.	
		11.	Srungavarapukota.	
22.	<i>Warangal</i>	..	1. Jangaon.	
		2.	Chiriyal.	
		3.	Mahabubabad.	
		4.	Tornakal.	
		5.	Mulung.	
		6.	Parkal.	
		7.	Narasampet.	
		8.	Warangal.	
		9.	Hasampatty.	
	Total number of urban areas	..	..	282
	Telangana area	..	..	110
	Andhra area	..	..	172

— — —

APPENDIX 14

Andhra Pradesh.

HABITATIONS OF RURAL AREAS.

Item.	NUMBER OF				Popula- tion.
	Villages.	Hamlets.	Habitations		
According to 1951 Census	29,433	5,413	34,851 2,63,43,185
<i>Less.</i>					
1. Then reported as deserted	..	2,320	924	8,244	1,338
2. Subsequently found deserted though enumerated.	..	114	100	214	61,023
3. Not traceable	..	13	159	172	2,000
4. Now forming part of the urban areas	..	51	6	57	2,35,502
5. On account of blank census number
6. On account of repeated entries of the same number	..	23	..	23	..
7. Transferred to an other district	..	825	215	1,040	6,13,526
8. Already noted as urban in 1951 Census	..	44	1	45	11,593
9. Due to wrong totalling (found excess)	1,322
Total (Less)		8,390	1,405	4,795	9,26,304
<i>Add.</i>					
1. Newly sprung up.	34	688	722 32,320
2. Not listed in census but already existing.	..	37	18,917	18,954	76,845
3. Transferred from urban to rural areas	..	24	27	51	39,639
4. Transferred from other district.	..	362	93	455	2,66,950
5. Entered as bechiag in Census but found as existing	..	152	333	485	85,546
6. Less counted in Census.	7
7. Excess population enumerated in Survey in (Adilabad District.)	23,696
Total—(Add.)		609	20,058	20,667	5,24,553
Grand Total		26,657	24,066	50,723	2,59,41,434

APPENDIX 15

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE TABLE II
Number of Rural Habitations.

Proforma 5.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Below 500.			100 to 199.			Below 100.			Total.			Grand Total.
						500 to 999	400 to 499	300 to 399.	200 to 299.	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
1. <i>Adilabad.</i> No. of Habitations ..	..	17	150	295	123	190	247	510	779	1,822	2,285						
Population ..	..	46,085	1,96,744	207,655	57,589	54,296	60,525	72,328	39,601	2,84,339	7,34,833						
2. <i>Anantapur.</i> No. of Habitations ..	2	46	193	597	261	391	454	574	450	2,110	2,948							
Population ..	11,072	117,186	2,47,883	407,383	1,15,715	1,34,435	1,10,224	83,705	470,790	1254,319	26,611							
3. <i>Chittoor.</i> No. of Habitations ..	1	29	166	633	395	548	1,026	1,734	1,942	5,625	4,434							
Population ..	6,162	74,734	2,13,191	427,099	1,54,700	1,85,183	2,39,587	2,36,653	1,02,577	9,18,650	16,39,836							
4. <i>Cuddapah.</i> No. of Habitations ..	8	41	127	395	179	276	450	843	1,398	3,146	3,714							
Population ..	18,045	110,183	1,68,699	265,003	18,770	93,071	1,06,490	1,15,237	73,656	4,67,242	10,29,14							
5. <i>East Godavari.</i> No. of Habitations ..	24	438	397	402	109	161	250	396	479	1,405	2,466							
Population ..	1,42,385	701,305	5,64,135	283,002	47,927	54,187	62,537	56,223	26,361	2,47,235	91,38,062							

APPENDIX 15—(Contd.)

TABLE II-A.—ANDHRA PRADESH STATE NUMBER OF RURAL HABITATIONS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Below 500			Total	Grand Total
									2000		500		
									to 4,999	to 1,999	to 599		
6. <i>West Godavari.</i>									300	200	100		
No. of Habitations	..	2	157	239	397	147	167	155	205	143	817		1,658
Population	..	50,336	455,381	3,90,139	263,857	61,862	53,795	37,468	23,134	8,798	1,96,357	13,73,400	
7. <i>Guntur North.</i>													
No. of Habitations	..	20	142	185	180	49	45	36	31	15	176		703
Population	..	1,13,700	306,836	2,61,956	126,373	21,264	14,513	8,431	3,315	733	43,372	9,50,377	
8. <i>Guntur South.</i>													
No. of Habitations	..	4	127	233	371	119	103	79	31	2	331	1,039	
Population	..	25,863	350,111	3,20,816	281,064	53,355	35,196	19,612	4,910	183	1,13,256	1,09,7,138	
9. <i>Hyderabad.</i>													
No. of Habitations	..	23	130	312	104	136	174	194	173	731	1,251		
Population	..	70,636	1,73,030	218,345	45,727	46,566	41,139	27,517	9,723	1,70,678	6,32,659		
10. <i>Karimnagar.</i>													
No. of Habitations	..	92	335	490	126	176	233	325	345	1,205	2,112		
Population	..	242,032	4,70,604	846,290	55,056	59,837	54,622	46,390	18,597	235,022	12,94,098		

APPENDIX 15—(Contd.)

TABLE II-A. ANDERA PRADESH STATE NUMBER OF RURAL HABITATIONS

Sl. No.	Name of the district	5000 and above	2000 to 4999	1000 to 1999	500 to 599	400 to 499	Below 500		100 to 199	Below 100	Total	Grand Total						
							(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
19. Nizamabad.																		
No. of Habitutions	42	196	259	93	95	112	131	120	551	1,048						
Population	..	1	120,393	2,69,364	182,933	41,740	32,939	27,823	18,957	5,882	1,27,341	7,00,021						
20. Srikalakulam.																		
No. of Habitutions	..	3	113	354	832	522	407	553	708	762	2,752	4,054						
Population	..	17,558	293,967	469,184	583,322	1,43,060	1,39,536	1,34,667	1,02,170	43,321	5,62,754	19,26,785						
21. Visakhapatnam.																		
No. of Habitutions	..	6	119	390	621	172	246	345	708	1,780	3,251	4,307						
Population	..	40,713	321,831	537,944	429,860	75,489	83,165	81,602	96,002	80,784	4,17,042	17,47,410						
22. Warangal.																		
No. of Habitutions	112	302	330	94	141	169	313	560	1,277	5,021						
Population	297,526	419,328	235,188	41,214	47,012	40,665	43,714	29,615	2,02,220	11,54,262						
Total																		
No. of Habitutions	..	95	1,814	5,332	9,747	3,474	4,529	6,091	8,895	10,746	33,735	50,723						
Population	..	5,66,094	4,95,6557	72,62,563	68,03,763	15,35,509	15,37,89	14,57,814	12,49,18	5,72,101	63,52,457	2,59,41,34						

APPENDIX 16.

TABLE III-A. ANDHRA PRADESH STATE NUMBER OF HABITATIONS SERVED BY EXISTING INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Below 500			100 to 100	Below 100	Total	Grand Total
								300 to 499	200 to 299	100 to 99				
1. <i>Adilabad.</i>														
No. of Habitations	11	98	150	30	18	6	3	1	58		317	
Population	30,243	1,27,554	1,07,364	13,646	6,406	1,508	521	87	22,168		2,87329	
2. <i>Anantapur.</i>														
No. of Habitations	..	2	28	124	322	85	53	18	8	..	164		640	
Population	..	11,072	71,756	1,59,233	2,28,114	37,686	18,603	4,605	1,320	..	62,214		5,82,359	
3. <i>Chittoor.</i>														
No. of Habitations	..	1	7	51	164	56	61	47	25	8	192		415	
Population	..	6,162	19,616	67,380	1,13,528	24,847	20,999	11,674	8,883	202	61,245		2,67,931	
4. <i>Cuddapah.</i>														
No. of Habitations	..	3	22	66	193	79	107	106	45	5	342		626	
Population	..	18,405	60,789	89,543	1,32,497	34,889	36,450	25,829	6,963	274	1,04,405		4,05,189	
5. <i>East Godavari.</i>														
No. of Habitations	..	24	226	859	830	72	72	68	39	2	253		1,192	
Population	..	1,42,385	6,62,086	5,11,453	2,34,871	31,773	24,605	16,963	6,204	145	79,690		16,30,485	
6. <i>West Godavari.</i>														
No. of Habitations	..	6	126	236	312	93	98	62	28	2	283		963	
Population	..	39,863	3,64,378	3,26,472	2,18,671	41,358	38,880	15,487	4,290	63	95,081		10,44,465	

APPENDIX 1—(Continued.)
TABLE III.—ANDHRA PRADESH STATE.—NUMBER OF HABITATIONS SURVEYED BY EXISTING INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS. (*Contd.*)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	500 and above	Below 500			Below 500			Below 500			Total	Gnd Total
			200 to 400	1000 to 500	500 to 400	300 to 200	200 to 100	100 to 100	200 to 100	300 to 100	100 to 100		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
<i>7. Guntur North.</i>													
No. of Habitations	..	18	131	170	158	37	27	15	7	..	86	..	563
Population	..	1,02,917	3,01,330	2,43,198	1,12,328	16,289	8,937	3,597	980	..	29,803	..	6,49,576
<i>8. Guntur South.</i>													
No. of Habitations	..	3	124	225	373	113	87	55	8	..	263	..	688
Population	..	20,799	3,45,342	3,09,821	2,68,814	50,647	20,836	13,634	1,421	..	95,558	..	10,40,334
<i>9. Hyderabad.</i>													
No. of Habitations	15	64	180	86	22	5	6	2	71	..	830
Population	36,667	84,328	1,27,675	15,856	7,646	1,423	938	123	25,986	..	2,74,650
<i>10. Karimnagar.</i>													
No. of Habitations	46	172	187	22	10	2	1	..	44	..	446
Population	1,23,284	2,41,174	1,38,603	9,860	6,450	541	162	..	17,022	..	6,20,083
<i>11. Khammam.</i>													
No. of Habitations	11	82	124	20	21	7	2	..	50	..	207
Population	26,841	1,10,558	88,810	8,844	6,087	1,774	805	..	17,970	..	2,43,674

12. Krishna East.

No. of Habitations	..	1	20	60	169	69	77	46	10	1	203	453
Population	..	5,489	52,749	78,462	1,14,305	30,317	26,362	11,305	1,601	81	69,666	8,29,371

13. Krishna West.

No. of Habitations	..	5	78	152	293	54	56	30	10	1	151	619
Population	..	32,900	2,25,396	2,05,210	1,60,637	24,076	19,124	7,214	1,558	72	52,044	6,76,256

14. Kurnool.

No. of Habitations	..	9	91	257	415	90	66	39	18	3	216	988
Population	..	50,667	2,33,210	3,43,514	2,94,915	39,927	22,704	9,909	2,609	206	75,355	10,03,681

15. Mahabulnagar.

No. of Habitations	..	1	51	236	394	67	22	9	4	..	102	784
Population	..	6,179	1,31,491	3,22,660	2,83,089	30,708	7,711	2,453	531	..	41,453	7,84,872

16. Medak.

No. of Habitations	..	28	160	278	32	13	9	1	1	1	56	522
Population	..	67,879	2,15,809	2,03,532	14,789	4,735	2,229	166	91	22,010	5,09,230	

17. Nalgonda.

No. of Habitations	..	31	142	224	36	15	13	6	2	2	72	469
Population	..	77,148	1,97,397	1,67,547	61,355	5,158	3,459	913	130	23,056	4,68,148	

18. Nellore.

No. of Habitations	..	3	41	209	432	147	139	52	12	..	350	1,035
Population	..	15,747	1,09,075	2,81,721	2,06,948	64,880	46,235	12,663	1,946	..	1,25,724	8,29,215

APPENDIX 16.—(Concl'd.)

TABLE III-A.—INDIA PRADESH STATE—NUMBER OF HABITATIONS SERVED BY EXISTING INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.—(Concl'd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Below 500		100 to 199	Below 100	Total	Grand Total	
									300 to 499	200 to 399					
19. <i>Nizamabad.</i>															
No. of Habitations	..	..	32	143	178	32	17	12	3	1	65			418
Population	..	..	99,103	1,08,581	1,29,627	14,422	5,657	2,998	518	80	23,675			4,40,986
20. <i>Srikakulam.</i>															
No. of Habitations	..	2	82	237	519	150	151	91	31	2	425			1,265	
Population	..	10,486	2,12,525	3,13,515	3,63,418	66,998	51,563	22,903	4,908	160	1,46,532			10,46,476	
21. <i>Vizianapatnam.</i>															
No. of Habitations	..	6	98	282	380	74	76	45	29	6	230			996	
Population	..	40,713	2,65,165	3,89,532	2,68,541	32,851	26,045	11,153	4,161	405	74,615			10,38,566	
22. <i>Warangal.</i>															
No. of Habitations	..	..	66	163	154	28	26	12	3	..	69			452
Population	..	..	1,77,774	2,27,976	1,13,514	12,380	8,769	3,019	520	..	24,688			5,43,052
Total—No. of Habitatis.	84	1,365	3,688	5,869	1,422	1,243	749	299	32	8,745				14,751	
Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5,03,424	37,49,347	50,45,005	41,67,408	6333,047	4,24,882	1,86,376	46,533	2,122	12,92,960	1,47,58,144				

TABLE IV-A. ANDHRA PRADESH—EXISTING GROUP PRIMARY SCHOOL WITH TACKS.

Srl. No.	Name of the district	5000 and above	2000 to 4999	1000 to 1999	500 to 999	100 to 499	400 to 399	Below 500			100 to 199	Below 100	Total	Grand Total							
								(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1. Adilabad.																					
No. of Habitations	..	6	51	108	32	30	85														
Population	..	15,852	68,106	75,825	14,345	10,277	20,431														
2. Anantapur.																					
No. of Habitations	..	18	65	185	69	125	209														
Population	..	45,430	88,701	1,22,931	30,840	43,290	49,651														
3. Chittoor.																					
No. of Habitations	..	21	103	330	248	385	724														
Population	..	52,416	1,31,817	2,24,585	1,07,745	1,29,346	1,68,671														
4. Cuddapah.																					
No. of Habitations	..	19	57	201	95	158	310														
Population	..	49,394	73,382	1,31,936	41,715	53,152	72,712														
5. East Godavari.																					
No. of Habitations	..	12	36	66	22	60	114														
Population	..	39,219	50,138	44,404	9,590	20,225	26,832														

APPENDIX 17—(Contd.)

TABLE IVA—ANDHRA PRADESH—EXISTING GROUP PRIMARY SCHOOL WITH TACKS.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	Below 500			100 to 100	Below 100	Total	Grand Total			
													300									
6. West Godavari.																						
No. of Habitations	..	2	31	52	72	49	58	75	137	109	423	580										
Population	..	10,473	91,003	71,717	48,452	21,370	17,529	17,768	18,678	6,646	81,991	3,03,636										
7. Guntur North.																						
No. of Habitations	..	2	11	14	18	8	9	16	21	15	69	114										
Population	..	10,783	35,506	19,735	11,883	3,856	2,815	3,588	3,019	789	18,507	91,474										
8. Guntur South.																						
No. of Habitations	..	1	3	7	16	3	7	19	18	2	49	76										
Population	..	5,064	10,799	9,945	10,949	1,366	2,376	4,745	2,747	183	11,417	48,174										
9. Hyderabad.																						
No. of Habitations	13	66	114	36	59	100	117	112	424	617										
Population	33,969	88,702	80,506	15,675	20,284	23,570	16,519	6,321	82,369	2,85,546										
10. Karimnagar.																						
No. of Habitations	46	159	246	85	102	166	247	259	859	1,310										
Populations	1,18,808	2,25,186	1,75,229	37,557	34,818	38,563	34,996	13,441	1,59,375	6,78,598										

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11. <i>Khammam.</i>	No. of Habitations	19	53	100	27	65	89	149	114	444	616
	Population	44,676	72,802	72,243	12,016	21,981	21,285	20,754	6,943	82,979	2,72,705
12. <i>Krishna East.</i>	No. of Habitations	..	1	17	48	99	36	60	112	132	89	429	594
	Population	..	6,504	54,717	64,623	68,032	15,791	19,782	25,841	18,243	5,350	85,007	2,78,866
13. <i>Krishna West.</i>	No. of Habitations	..	2	8	21	31	17	26	41	41	31	156	218
	Population	..	11,469	23,279	29,066	20,516	7,059	8,728	9,104	5,488	1,749	32,128	1,16,458
14. <i>Kurnool.</i>	No. of Habitations	..	1	12	42	95	39	46	71	93	60	309	459
	Population	..	5,441	30,841	54,936	63,991	17,260	15,519	16,931	13,095	3,537	66,342	2,21,551
15. <i>Mahaboobnagar.</i>	No. of Habitations	..	1	20	77	139	41	43	55	136	193	468	705
	Population	..	5,864	52,647	1,03,351	1,00,170	17,956	14,423	13,259	19,629	10,002	75,274	3,37,30
16. <i>Medak.</i>	No. of Habitations	..	..	27	100	127	26	19	110	154	103	412	66
	Population	..	..	71,666	1,39,014	90,810	11,695	6,375	26,788	23,094	6,078	74,030	3,75,520
17. <i>Nalgonda.</i>	No. of Habitations	..	..	35	127	175	58	69	158	243	314	847	1,186
	Population	..	..	88,128	1,72,536	1,26,996	25,916	23,450	38,042	34,207	17,985	1,39,600	5,22,2556
18. <i>Nellore.</i>	No. of Habitations	..	..	22	102	253	101	138	307	331	204	1,081	1,458
	Population	..	..	62,013	1,36,354	1,75,030	44,799	46,362	72,316	45,194	12,104	2,20,775	5,94,172

TABLE IV—A. ANDHRA PRADESH—EXISTING GROUP PRIMARY SCHOOL, WITH PACKS.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Below			Total	Grand Total	
									100	100	100			
19. Nizamabad.														
No. of Habitats	10	32	65	15	21	58	64	58	211	338		
Population	31,290	69,434	43,646	6,885	7,160	14,511	14,157	2,514	10,230	1,84,600		
20. Sikarbolam														
No. of Habitats	..	1	30	111	206	152	219	373	501	181	1,726	2,167		
Population	..	7,072	79,165	1,47,776	2,08,358	67,230	77,225	94,976	72,277	28,536	3,39,294	7,75,66		
21. Visakhapatnam.														
No. of Habitats	20	99	186	68	86	174	280	231	852	1,12		
Population	34,266	1,36,232	1,26,504	29,703	32,033	10,408	38,355	13,778	1,54,280	6,71,287		
22. Warangal.														
No. of Habitats	46	127	128	24	66	92	207	362	771	1,072		
Population	1,19,752	1,75,735	92,409	10,700	21,965	21,881	28,885	19,900	1,03,357	1,91,638		
Total.														
No. of Habitats	..	11	446	1,569	3,050	1,251	1,856	3,458	5,351	5,722	17,638	22,714		
Population	..	62,670	11,99,832	21,24,288	21,16,811	5,50,628	6,27,120	8,16,876	7,45,636	8,16,579	30,56,839	85,60,440		

APPENDIX 18

STATE TABLE No.-IV-C.—ANDHRA PRADESH DISTANCES OF HABITATION FROM THE EXISTING GROUP PRIMARY SCHOOL

Slab of Population.	No. Distance.	No. of Habitations within					Total
		Half a mile or less.	One mile or less.	1½ miles or less.	More than 1½ miles.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
000 and above	11	..	..	..	..	..	11
2000-4,999	440	6	..	..	..	..	446
1000-1999	1,549	18	2	..	..	..	1,569
500-999	2,808	201	41	..	..	..	3,050
Total 500 and above.	4,808	225	43	..	..	..	5,076
400-499	842	292	113	1	..	..	1,251
300-399	907	386	359	4	..	..	1,856
200-299	799	1,331	1,239	83	6	..	3,458
100-199	470	2,433	22,6	163	21	..	5,851
Below 100	181	2,860	2,555	165	11	..	5,722
Total Below 500	3,149	7,502	6,530	419	38	..	17,638
Grand total	..	7,957	7,727	6,573	419	38	22,714

APPENDIX 19

State Table No. V a

ANDHRA PRADESH.

Rural Habitations Served by Peripatetic Teacher Schools (Served by Existing Schools).

Sl. No.	Name of the District	300 and above	200 to 299	100 to 199	Below 100	Total	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

NIL

APPENDIX 20

STATE TABLE NO. V-C.—ANDHRA PRADESH DISTANCES WHICH CHILDREN HAVE TO WALK
UNDER THE EXISTING PERIPATETIC TEACHER SCHOOLS.

Slab of Population.	No. Distance.	Number of habitations within				Total
		Half a mile or less.	One mile or less.	1½ mile or less.	More than 1½ miles.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
00 and above	..					
200-299				
100-199	N I L			
Below 100				
Total Below 300	..					
Grand total	..					

TABLE
APPENDIX
Habitations with and without
(Indicating the position
ANDHRA PRADESH STATE.

	For Habitations		Above 5,000	2,000– 4,999	1,000– 1,999
<i>Habitations with schools in them.</i>					
1. Number of Habitations	95	1,805	5,237
2. Their Total Population	5,66,094	1,934,651	7,144,088
3. Percentage of this population to total population			100%	99.6%	98.4%
<i>Habitations with schools in the neighbouring habitations.</i>					
4. Number of Habitats	6	20
5. Their Total Population	14,528	25,205
6. Percentage of their population to total population			..	00.8%	00.8%
<i>Habitations without any school in the vicinity.</i>					
7. Number of Habitats	3	75
8. Their Total Population	7,378	93,270
9. Percentage of their Population to total Population			..	00.1%	1.8%
10. Total No. of Habitats	95	1,814	5,382	
11. Total Population	5,66,094	4,956,557	7,262,563	

VI

21.

Educational Facilities

(a) as on 31-3-1957.

Group	500 999	400 499	300 399	200 299	Below 500 100-199	Below 100	Total Below 500	Grand Total
5,677	2,264	2,150	1,548	769	163	6,894	22,708	
61,31,570	10,06,328	7,35,518	3,83,367	1,17,774	10,495	22,58,472	2,10,29,875	
90.1%	65.5%	47.8%	26.8%	9.4%	1.8%	35.5%	81.1%	
242	409	949	2,659	4,881	5,591	14,489	14,757	
1,52,649	1,77,347	3,16,484	6,19,895	6,74,395	3,08,206	20,96,327	22,88,709	
2.26%	11.8%	20.6%	42.5%	54.0%	38.9%	33.0%	8.8%	
828	801	1,430	1,884	3,245	4,992	12,352	13,258	
5,19,544	3,51,834	4,85,847	4,54,362	4,57,015	2,53,400	20,02,658	26,22,850	
7.7%	22.9%	31.6%	31.2%	36.64%	4.8%	31.5%	10.1%	
9,747	3,474	4,529	6,091	8,895	10,746	38,735	50,723	
68,03,763	15,35,509	15,37,849	14,57,814	12,49,184	5,72,101	63,52,437	2,59,41,484	

APPENDIX 22.

TABLE III.—BANDHRA PRADESH.—NUMBER OF HABITATIONS SERVED BY PROPOSED INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

Srl. No.	Name of the district and above	5000 to 4999			1000 to 999			500 to 499			Below 500 to 399			100 to 99			Below 100 to 199			Total		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1. <i>Adilabad.</i>																						
No. of Habitations	26	47	54	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	147
Population	16,754	21,204	18,988	5,677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,839	62,623
2. <i>Anantapur.</i>																						
No. of Habitations	2	56	57	105	67	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	289
Population	2,686	35,629	25,386	36,097	17,626	303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79,412	1,17,727
3. <i>Chittoor.</i>																						
No. of Habitations	1	8	86	12	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	125
Population	2,702	9,850	54,895	5,276	5,900	..	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,470	78,857
4. <i>Cuddapah.</i>																						
No. of Habitations	2	1	2	4	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	50
Population	2,965	570	931	1,214	2,828	1,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,313	9,848
5. <i>East Godavari.</i>																						
No. of Habitations	1	3	9	22	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	58
Population	1,500	1,696	3,855	6,999	4,827	512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,198	19,389

6. West Godavari.

No. of Habitations	..	..	..	..	2	5	12	• 5	2	..	24	26
Population	..	..	..	..	1,214	2,134	4,081	1,203	301	..	7,719	8,933

7. Guntur North.

No. of Habitations	1	4	3	4	• 4	1	..	12	17
Population	1,723	2,162	1,212	1,279	1,020	137	..	3,648	7,539	

8. Guntur South.

No. of Habitations	..	..	..	1	2	3	8	3	2	..	16	16
Population	..	..	..	1,048	1,301	1,132	2,661	733	292	..	5,023	7,377

9. Hyderabad.

No. of Habitations	..	..	..	14	19	33	..	..	..	..	52	66
Population	..	..	..	7,792	8,578	11,262	..	..	..	..	17,810	27,622

10. Kurnool.

No. of Habitations	..	..	..	4	28	13	30	19	1	..	63	95
Population	..	..	..	4,334	18,361	5,608	10,208	1,713	192	..	21,141	32,455

11. Khammam.

No. of Habitations	..	..	..	2	34	17	87	17	..	..	71	107
Population	..	..	..	2,441	21,487	7,530	12,193	4,419	..	..	24,142	48,070

12. Krishna East.

No. of Habitations	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	1	..	..	8	10
Population	..	..	..	..	1,190	400	1,939	255	..	..	2,594	3,784

APPENDIX 22.—(contd.)

TABLE IIIA. ANDHRA PRADESH.—NUMBER OF HABITATIONS SERVED BY PROVISION INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

Srl. No.	Name of the District above 4999	Below 500						Below 100			Total		Grand Total (Total)
		2000 to 4999	500 to 3999	400 to 1999	300 to 1999	200 to 1999	100 to 199	Below 100	Total	(11)	(12)	(13)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
13. Krishna West													
No. of Habitations	1	8	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	16
Population	1,000	5,137	2,112	609	..	..	..	..	2,712	8,349
14. Kurnool.													
No. of Habitations	4	39	21	48	27	3	..	94	142	35
Population	1,812	24,599	9,194	16,199	6,781	458	..	32,627	62,164	42
15. Mahaboobnagar.													
No. of Habitations	22	56	83	4	..	..	443	195	195
Population	13,099	24,566	28,943	1,057	..	..	54,565	67,635	42
16. Medak.													
No. of Habitations	2	48	61	64	11	..	..	136	186	186
Population	2,223	28,661	26,900	22,373	3,094	..	..	52,437	83,344	34
17. Nalgonda.													
No. of Habitations	2	57	41	40	12	..	..	..	49	18	18
Population	2,079	34,531	18,106	15,695	3,276	..	..	..	37,077	687	687

No. of Habitations 4 44 44 74 9. 118 160

Population 4,801 28,924 18,716 25,076 43,792 77,517

19. Nizamabad.

No. of Habitations 1 15 36 45 6 85 101

Population 1,349 9,131 15,973 15,815 1,167 32,935 43,405

20. Srikrishnam.

No. of Habitations 1 5 12 8 15 13 1 37 55

Population 2,276 6,351 8,043 3,545 3,072 3,528 134 .. 12,279 20,249

21. Visakhapatnam.

No. of Habitations 1 8 34 16 34 30 12 .. 94 137

Population 2,400 11,180 21,973 7,639 11,463 69 2,037 .. 28,518 64,071

22. Warangal.

No. of Habitations 9 32 29 28 23 6 1 87 128

Population 11,712 19,096 12,637 9,166 5,715 1,010 80 45 1 1,614 39,416

Total } No. of Habit- } 3 37 569 507 771 290 45 1 1,614 22,243
} Population . .. 7,378 72,354 3,56,185 2,22,939 2,03,193 75,142 7,216 80 5,68,570 10,04,487

Proposed Group Schools with Tasks.**Table IV-B.****Proforma 5**

Sl. No.	Name of the District.	5000 and above.				2000 to 4999				1000 to 1999				Below 500			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	100 to 299	200 to 299	300 to 399	400 to 499
1. Adilabad.																	
No. of Habitations	1	12	19	56	119	231	271	699	712			
Population	1,034	7,712	8,396	15,625	19,147	33,650	14,129	1,03,945	1,12,741			
2. Anantapur.																	
No. of Habitations	2	84	50	108	156	232	173	719	755		
Population	2,268	19,709	21,803	36,415	37,354	33,418	10,724	1,39,744	1,61,721		
3. Chittoor.																	
No. of Habitations	3	54	39	85	212	405	402	1,143	1,200			
Population	4,144	34,151	17,192	28,938	48,943	54,624	22,159	1,71,856	2,10,151			
4. Cuddapah.																	
No. of Habitations	2	..	3	7	28	53	135	221	228			
Population	2,889	..	1,235	2,255	5,898	7,653	7,525	24,066	26,955			
5. East Godavary.																	
No. of Habitations	1	3	6	7	45	63	53	174	71			
Population	1,044	2,031	2,709	2,358	10,591	8,910	3,332	27,900	30,975			

6. West Godavari.													
No. of Habitations ..	..	..	1	..	..	3	12	33	18	66	67		
Population ..	..	..	1,300	..	..	1,000	2,788	4,435	1,181	9,404	10,704		
7. Guntur North.													
No. of Habitations ..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	6	6		
Population ..	..	..	..	..	407	1,512	..	..	..	1,919	1,919		
8. Guntur South.													
No. of Habitations ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	4	4		
Population ..	..	..	..	..	..	303	500	150	..	953	953		
9. Hyderabad.													
No. of Habitations ..	..	..	..	4	18	22	30	32	16	113	117		
Population ..	..	..	..	2,372	5,618	7,874	7,167	4,472	836	25,407	27,839		
10. Karimnagar.													
No. of Habitations ..	..	..	..	19	6	22	31	59	44	162	181		
Population ..	..	..	..	14,097	2,622	7,395	7,251	8,551	2,466	28,287	42,384		
11. Khammam.													
No. of Habitations ..	..	..	..	21	20	44	77	151	103	395	416		
Population ..	..	..	..	13,053	8,608	14,610	18,267	21,985	6,599	70,069	83,122		
12. Krishna East.													
No. of Habitations ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	4	2	12	12		
Population ..	..	..	..	1,353	486	634	120	2,573	2,573				

APPENDIX 28.¹ (Contd.)

TABLE IV-B PROPOSED GLOU' SCALES WITH RACKS PERFORMANCE 5.

APPENDIX 24.

STATE TABLE No. IV-D.—DISTANCES OF HABITATIONS FROM THE I RECROSED GROUP
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Andhra Pradesh

Slab of Population.	No. of Habitations within					Total.
	No Distance.	Half a mile or less.	One mile or less.	1½ miles or less.	More than 1½ miles.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5,000 and above
2,000—4,999
1,000—1,499	..	18	..	..	..	18
500—599	..	248	5	4	..	257
Total 500 and above	..	266	5	4	..	275
400—499	..	258	19	16	..	293
300—399	..	522	51	65	6	644
200—299	..	648	242	264	48	1,205
100—199	..	455	615	756	118	6
Below 100	..	71	832	836	110	2
Total Below 500	..	1,954	1,759	1,937	282	11
Grand Total	..	2,220	1,764	1,941	282	11
						6,218

APPENDIX 25 & 30

TABLE NO. V-B AND V-AB.—RURAL HABITATIONS SERVED BY
PERIPATETIC TEACHER SCHOOLS

(Served by Proposed Schools)

Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the District	300 and above	200 to 299	100 to 199	Below 100	Total Below 300	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>1. Adilabad.</u>							
No. of Habitations	2	..	..	2	2
Population	415	..	..	415	415
<u>2. Anantapur.</u>							
No. of Habitations	3	3	..	6	6
Populations	78	485	..	1,273	1,273
<u>3. Chittoor.</u>							
No. of Habitations	10	20	20	50	50
Population	2,449	2,886	1,235	6,570	6,570
<u>4. Cuddapah.</u>							
No. of Habitations
Population
<u>5. East Godavari.</u>							
No. of Habitations	8	35	14	57	57
Population	1,986	5,183	1,006	8,175	8,175
<u>6. West Godavary.</u>							
No. of Habitations	..	2	1	5	13	19	21
Population	..	805	222	730	865	1,817	2,622
<u>7. Guntur North.</u>							
No. of Habitations	1	1	..	2	2
Population	226	109	..	335	335
<u>8. Guntur South.</u>							
No. of Habitations	2	..	2	2
Population	300	..	300	300

APPENDIX 25 & 30—(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
9. Hyderabad.							
No. of Habitations	30	26	8	64	64
Population	6,931	4,050	383	11,364	11,364
10. Karimnagar.							
No. of Habitations	..	3	15	11	12	38	41
Population	..	986	3,534	1,676	841	6,051	7,037
11. Khammam.							
No. of Habitations	12	1	13	13
Population	1,930	82	1,962	1,962
12. Krishna East.							
No. of Habitations
Population
13. Krishna West.							
No. of Habitations	4	7	..	11	11
Population	866	1,060	..	1,926	1,926
14. Kurnool.							
No. of Habitations	3	11	2	16	16
Population	727	1,569	180	2,476	2,476
15. Mahboobnagar.							
No. of Habitations	..	2	74	74	26	174	176
Population	..	711	18,155	11,276	1,643	31,074	31,785
16. Medak.							
No. of Habitations
Population
17. Nalgonda.							
No. of Habitations	30	32	10	72	72
Population	7,130	4,758	617	12,505	12,505
18. Nellore.							
No. of Habitations	..	4	56	59	20	135	139
Population	..	1,262	13,505	8,466	1,290	23,261	24,528
19. Nizamabad.							
No. of Habitations
Population

APPENDIX 25 & 30—(Concl'd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
20. Srikakulam.							
No. of Habitations	6	7	1	14	14
Population	1,376	1,187	96	2,609	2,609
21. Visakhapatnam.							
No. of Habitations	..	3	8	82	19	59	62
Population	..	1,360	1,688	4,451	1,141	7,280	8,640
22. Warangal.							
No. of Habitations	4	21	87	62	62
Population	1,010	3,040	2,442	6,492	6,492
<i>Total</i>							
No. of Habitations	..	14	255	358	183	796	810
Population	..	5,124	61,008	53,106	11,771	1,25,885	1,31,009

•

APPENDIX 26.

STATE TABLE No. V-D.—DISTANCES WHICH CHILDREN HAVE TO WALK UNDER THE PROPOSED PRIPATETIC TEACHER SCHOOLS.

Andhra Pradesh.

Slab of Population	No. distance	Number of habitations within				Total
		Half a mile or less	one mile or less	1½ mile or less	More than 1½ miles	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
300 and above	14	..	..	..	..	14
1. 200—299 ..	249	3	3	..	..	255
2. 100—199 ..	331	10	17	..	..	358
3. Below 100 ..	84	38	56	5	..	183
Total Below 300 (1+2+3)	466	51	76	5	..	796
Grand Total	678	51	76	5	..	810

APPENDIX 27.

TABLE—III-A. B. NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS EXISTING AND PROPOSED.
Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Name of the District.	5000 and above	2000 to 4999	1000 to 1999	500 to 999	400 to 499	BELOW 500		100 to 199	100 to 199	Below 100	Total.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1. Adilabad.													
No. of Habitations..	..	11	98	176	77	72	26	3	1	179	464		
Population	..	30,243	1,27,554	1,24,118	34,850	25,394	7,185	521	87	33,037	3,49,952		
2. Anantapur.													
No. of Habitations..	2	28	126	378	142	158	85	10	..	395	929		
Population	..	11,072	71,756	1,61,019	2,63,743	63,072	54,700	22,231	1,623	..	1,41,626	6,50,116	
3. Chittoor.													
No. of Habitations.	1	8	59	250	68	78	48	25	3	222	540		
Population	..	6,162	22,318	77,230	1,68,363	29,763	26,899	11,968	3,883	202	72,715	3,46,788	
4. Cuddapah.													
No. of Habitations.	3	22	68	194	81	111	116	56	5	369	656		
Population	..	18,045	60,789	9,418	1,33,067	35,820	37,664	28,157	8,803	274	1,10,718	4,15,037	
5. East Godavary.													
No. of Habitations.	24	226	360	933	81	94	87	43	2	337	1,253		
Population	..	1,42,285	6,62,086	5,12,953	2,36,567	35,628	31,604	21,790	6,716	14,5	45,883	16,49,874	

TABLE II-A.—NUMBER OF HABITATIONS SERVED BY EXISTING INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.
APPENDIX 27.—(*Continued*)

12. *Krishna East.*13. *Krishna East.*14. *Kurnool.*15. *Mahaboobnagar.*16. *Medak.*17. *Nalgonda.*18. *Nellore.*

APPENDIX 27—(Contd.).

TABLE—III.A. B. NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS EXISTING AND PROPOSED.
Andhra Pradesh.

TABLE IV-A-B.

TABLE IV.—A.B. ANDHRA PRADESH—EXISTING & PROPOSED PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH TACKS.

S. No.	Name of the District	500 and above.	2000 and 4999	1000 to 9999	500 to 999.	400 to 499	300 to 899	Below 500 & 200 to 299	100 to 199	Below 100	Total	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	<i>Adilabad.</i>	..	..	6	52	120	51	86	204	383	526	1,250
	No. of Habitations.	..	..	15,852	69,190	83,537	22,739	28,902	49,578	54,697	27,279	1,83,195
	Population.	..	..	45,420	85,969	1,43,640	52,643	79,735	87,005	79,534	24,981	3,23,898
2.	<i>Anantapur.</i>	..	..	18	67	219	119	233	365	546	402	1,665
	No. of Habitations.	..	..	52,416	1,35,961	2,58,736	1,24,937	1,58,284	2,17,614	936	1,543	1,602
	Population.	..	..	49,394	76,271	1,31,936	42,950	55,407	78,110	1,05,447	70,742	3,52,656
3.	<i>Chittoor.</i>	..	..	19	59	201	98	165	333	779	1,309	2,684
	No. of Habitations.	..	..	52,416	1,35,961	2,58,736	1,24,937	1,58,284	2,17,614	936	1,543	1,602
	Population.	..	..	49,394	76,271	1,31,936	42,950	55,407	78,110	1,05,447	70,742	3,52,656
4.	<i>Cuddapah.</i>	..	..	12	37	69	28	67	159	208	165	627
	No. of Habitations.	..	..	39,219	51,182	46,435	12,299	22,583	37,423	29,794	9,995	1,12,094
	Population	..	..	49,394	76,271	1,31,936	42,950	55,407	78,110	1,05,447	70,742	3,52,656
5.	<i>East Godavery.</i>	..	..	12	37	69	28	67	159	208	165	627
	No. of Habitations.	..	..	39,219	51,182	46,435	12,299	22,583	37,423	29,794	9,995	1,12,094
	Population	..	..	49,394	76,271	1,31,936	42,950	55,407	78,110	1,05,447	70,742	3,52,656

APPENDIX 28.—(Contd.)

TABLE IV-A.B.—ANDHRA PRADESH EXISTING AND PROPOSED GROUP PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH TACKS.

Srl. No.	Name of the district	5000 and above	2000 to 4999	140 to 1999	500 to 599	400 to 499	BELOW 500			100 to 299	200 to 399	300 to 499	100 to 199	Below 100	Total	Grand Total			
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6. West Godavary.																			
No. of Habitats. . .	2		31		53		72		49		56		87		170		127	489	647
Population . . .	10,473	91,663	73,012	48,452	21,370	18,529	20,556		23,113		7,827		91,395					3,14,340	
7. Guntur North.																			
No. of Habitats. . .	2		11		14		18		9		14		16		21		15	75	120
Population. . .	10,788	85,506	19,735	11,883	3,763	4,327	3,588		3,019		789		15,486					93,393	
8. Guntur South.																			
No. of Habitats. . .	1		3		7		16		3		8		21		19		2	53	80
Population. . .	5,064	10,729	9,945	10,949	1,366	26,79	5,245		2,897		12,370							124,70	
9. Hyderabad.																			
No. of Habitation																			
Population. . .	••	••	33,969	88,702	32,878	21,293	27,658		30,787		20,991		7,157		1,07,836		3,13,385		
10. Karimnagar.																			
No. of Habitats. . .	••	••	46	159	265	91	124		137		306		303		1,021		1,491		
Population . . .	••	••	1,18,808	2,25,186	1,80,326	40,179	42,218		45,814		43,547		15,909		1,87,662		7,20,982		

11. <i>Khamman.</i> ..	No. of Habitutions. ..	19	53	121	47	107	166.	300	217	839	1,032
Population ..	Population ..	44,676	72,802	85,301	20,624	36,591	39,552	42,739	13,542	1,53,048	3,55,827
12. <i>Krishna East.</i>	No. of Habitutions. ..	1	17	48	99	36	64	114	136	91	441
Population ..	Population ..	6,504	54,717	64,623	68,032	15,791	21,115	26,327	18,877	5,470	87,580
13. <i>Krishna West.</i>	No. of Habitutions. ..	2	8	2	31	17	28	41	42	32	160
Population ..	Population ..	11,469	23,279	29,066	20,516	7,059	9,328	9,104	5,638	1,799	32,928
14. <i>Kurnool.</i>	No. of Habitutions. ..	1	12	42	107	47	74	128	156	75	480
Population ..	Population ..	5,441	80,841	54,936	71,794	20,638	24,789	30,070	22,322	4,478	1,02,517
15. <i>Mahaboobnagar.</i>	No. of Habitutions.	1	20	77	145	63	93	121	200	278	755
Population ..	Population ..	5,864	52,647	1,03,351	1,03,809	27,694	31,495	29,301	29,177	14,747	1,32,414
16. <i>Medak.</i>	No. of Habitutions. ..	..	27	100	140	50	55	150	187	130	372
Population ..	Population ..	..	71,666	1,39,014	99,542	22,541	18,925	36,819	28,250	7,542	1,14,077
17. <i>Nalgonda</i>	No. of Habitutions. ..	..	35	128	199	77	108	214	342	403	1,144
Population ..	Population ..	..	83,123	1,73,576	1,41,589	34,264	36,440	51,717	47,735	28,102	1,93,258
18. <i>Nellore.</i>	No. of Habitutions. ..	..	22	103	267	118	175	383	411	250	1,335
Population ..	Population ..	..	62,013	1,87,854	1,83,335	52,295	58,878	90,681	56,515	14,817	2,72,686

APPENDIX 27

TABLE—IV.A. B. ANDHRA PRADESH—EXISTING & PROPOSED GROUP PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH TACKS.

Andhra Pradesh.

S. No.	Name of the District.	5000 and above.	2000 to 4999	1000 to 1999		500 to 599		BELOW 500		100 to 199		Below 100		Vt. totl		Grand Total.		
				499	499	499	499	399	399	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
19. <i>Nizamabad.</i>																		
No. of Habitations.	..	10	52	66	25	35	83	93	79	313	411							
Population.	..	81,290	69,434	44,175	11,345	11,457	20,439	13,423	3,980	60,654	2,05,553							
20. <i>Srikakulam.</i>																		
No. of Habitations.	..	1	30	112	301	164	241	440	624	398	1,067	2,511						
Population.	..	7,072	79,166	1,49,018	2,11,861	72,517	82,901	1,06,057	90,234	85,266	3,86,975	8,34,092						
21. <i>Visakhapatnam.</i>																		
No. of Habitations.	..	20	100	206	79	131	245	405	355	1,215	1,541							
Population.	..	54,266	1,37,262	1,38,696	34,599	43,884	57,125	55,362	20,72	2,11,692	5,41,886							
22. <i>Warangal.</i>																		
No. of Habitations.	..	46	130	144	37	87	180	281	486	1,021	1,341							
Population.	..	1,19,752	1,79,640	1,02,578	16,197	29,077	30,921	38,927	25,615	1,40,747	5,42,717							
Total	..																	
No. of Habitations.	..	11	446	1,587	3,907	1,544	2,500	4,668	7,301	7,573	23,581	28,682						
Population.	..	62,370	11,09,832	21,45,203	22,79,000	6,79,123	8,44,707	11,03,783	10,22,700	4,21,567	40,71,680	97,58,386						

APPENDIX 29.

STATE TABLE No. IV-CD.—ANDHRA PRADESH DISTANCES OF HABITATIONS FROM THE EXISTING AND PROPOSED GROUP PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Slab of Population	No Distance	Number of Habitations with in				Total
		Half a mile or less	One mile or less	1½ miles or less	More than 1½ miles	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5000 and above	11	..	..	..	..	11
2000—4999 ..	440	6	..	..	..	446
1000—1999 ..	1,567	18	2	..	..	1,587
500—999 ..	3,056	206	45	..	..	3,307
Total 500 above ..	5,074	230	47	..	..	5,351
400—999 ..	1,100	311	129	4	..	1,544
200—299 ..	1,429	637	424	10	..	2,500
100—199 ..	1,447	1,573	1,503	131	9	4,663
Below 100 ..	925	3,048	3,020	281	27	7,301
Below 100 ..	202	3,692	3,391	275	13	7,573
Total Below 500 ..	5,103	9,261	8,467	701	49	23,581
Grand Total ..	10,177	9,491	8,514	701	49	28,932

APPENDIX 31.

STATE TABLE No. V.C.D—ANDHRA PRADESH DISTANCES WHICH CHILDREN HAVE TO WALK UNDER THE EXISTING AND PROPOSED PERIPATETIC TEACHER SCHOOLS

Slab of Population.	No. Distance.	NUMBER OF HABITATIONS WITHIN.				Total.
		Half a mile or less.	One mile or less.	1½ mile or less.	More than 1½ miles.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
300 and above	14	..	..	..	..	14
200—299	..	249	3	3	..	255
100—199	..	331	10	17	..	358
Below 100	..	84	38	56	5	183
Total Below 300	..	664	51	76	5	796
<i>Grand Total</i>		678	51	76	5	810

APPENDIX—33.—VII A.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS (AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1957)
Andhra Pradesh.

Name of the District	Serial number.	Habitations with schools	POPULATION OF The Habita- tion.	Number of Schools, No. of the school. Area.	Number of Schools for Boys, Girls, Boys, Girls.				Number of Scholars Local Boys, Girls.			
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Adilabad	1,033	4,77,275	5,26,362	595	..	583	12	16,848	3,703	
2. Ananthapur	1,854	8,37,899	9,69,605	1,141	..	1,141	..	52,500	19,580	15
3. Chittoor	4,564	8,64,801	13,01,405	1,596	..	1,596	..	64,408	28,654	
4. Cuddapah	3,366	7,63,886	9,88,491	1,398	..	1,398	..	58,820	26,185	
5. East Godavari	1,759	17,85,098	18,48,440	2,011	..	2,011	..	95,298	80,283	
6. West Godavari	1,543	12,89,725	13,48,101	1,596	..	1,596	..	76,392	67,003	
7. Guntur North	677	9,28,600	9,41,050	994	..	994	..	62,657	42,752	
8. Guntur South	1,064	10,78,739	10,88,508	1,470	..	1,470	..	84,567	61,824	
9. Hyderabad	947	4,95,054	5,60,202	612	..	575	37	18,987	6,311	
10. Kurnool	1,759	10,34,751	11,98,681	963	..	937	26	36,688	8,857	
11. Khammam	583	4,48,484	5,16,379	524	..	512	12	18,701	7,505	
12. Krishna East	1,047	5,36,789	5,99,554	812	..	812	..	35,242	30,764	
13. Krishna West	837	7,88,704	7,92,714	960	..	960	..	51,001	33,089	

APPENDIX—33.—(Contd.)

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS (AS ON 31ST MARCH 1957)—(Contd.)

Andhra Pradesh

Name of the District.	Number of Scholars.				Total.		Class Rooms.			Teachers.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Others.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	•	Number.	Area in Sq. ft.	Men.	Women.
(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)		
1. Adilabad	..	1,335	108	18,183	3,811	21,994	902	2,47,943	887	18	
2. Ananthapur	..	3,489	501	55,989	20,081	76,070	1,695	6,02,030	1,916	175	
3. Chittoor	..	16,149	5,983	80,557	34,637	1,15,194	2,641	7,57,879	3,090	287	159
4. Cuddapah	..	4,458	1,240	62,778	27,425	90,203	1,978	40,19,258	2,443	228	
5. East Godavari	..	2,085	1,008	97,373	81,291	1,78,664	3,379	15,22,575	4,430	661	
6. West Godavari	..	2,354	1,624	78,746	68,627	1,47,373	2,858	11,60,325	3,632	886	
7. Guntur North	63,657	42,752	4,06,409	2,961	7,31,979	2,504	865		
8. Guntur South	..	310	146	84,877	61,970	1,46,847	1,767	11,24,425	3,507	847	
9. Hyderabad	..	1,458	182	20,445	6,498	26,938	1,357	3,39,393	1,035	78	
10. Kakinada	..	2,809	199	39,497	8,556	48,053	1,509	13,90,258	1,609	64	
11. Khammam	..	930	..	19,631	7,505	27,136	743	1,74,759	935	34	
Krishna East	..	2,342	1,833	37,584	32,597	70,181	1,496	5,55,350	1,542	471	
13. Krishna West	..	23	16	51,024	38,105	89,129	1,776	6,49,419	1,866		

APPENDIX—38—(‘*contd.*’)

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—(*Contd.*)

EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS (AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1957)—(*Contd.*)
Andhra Pradesh

Name of the District.	Habitations with schools*			POPULATION OF THE HABITATION.			Number of S. No. of the schools, Area.		Number of Schools for Boys, Girls	
	Serial. No.	Name.	Total Number of Habitations.	School Area.	School Area.	School Area.	(8)	(9)	(10)	
14. Kurnool	1,447	11,76,063	12,25,212	1,439	..	1,434	5	66,096 34,419
15. Mahboobnagar	1,489	10,66,455	11,22,178	1,119	..	1,076	43	46,982 10,893
16. Medak	1,188	8,16,890	8,84,750	829	..	798	31	25,538 6,282
17. Nalgonda	1,653	8,76,390	9,90,403	922	..	893	29	30,814 11,088
18. Nellore	2,493	12,73,538	14,23,387	1,797	..	1,797	..	75,420 42,459
19. Nizamabad	756	5,91,294	6,25,586	596	..	567	29	18,898 4,047
20. Srikakulam	3,429	15,89,010	18,22,143	2,171	..	2,171	..	1,04,221 56,791
21. Visakhapatnam	2,153	13,85,778	15,09,848	1,525	..	1,525	..	70,325 30,719
22. Warangal	1,524	9,49,707	10,35,585	878	..	838	40	37,495 30,422
Total	37,465	2,10,29,875	2,93,18,564	25,948	..	25,684	264	11,48,403 6,28,080

APPENDIX—33.—(Contd.)
 ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—(Contd.)
 EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS (AS ON 31ST MARCH 1957).—(Contd.)
 Andhra Pradesh

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Name of the District	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.						Total.	Number.	Area in Sq. ft.	Class Rooms.	Teachers, Men. Women.
	Local.		Others.		Boys.	Girls.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
14. Kurnool ..	754	188	66,850	34,607	1,01,457	2,529	8,71,708	2,585	449		
15. Mahboobnagar ..	2,017	135	48,999	11,028	60,027	2,232	4,04,339	2,014	113		
16. Medak ..	2,160	158	27,698	6,390	34,088	1,693	5,67,844	1,250	90		
17. Nalgonda ..	2,034	359	33,048	11,447	44,495	2,122	4,03,590	1,655	88		
18. Nellore ..	7,721	43,20	83,141	46,773	1,29,920	2,947	5,30,657	3,205	919		
19. Nizamabad	1,198	88	20,096	4,135	24,231	963	5,14,150	1,074	59		
20. Srikakulam	6,282	2,514	1,10,503	59,305	1,69,808	3,212	28,26,992	4,984	115		
21. Visakhapatnam	4,766	1,428	73,101	32,147	1,07,248	2,225	9,42,208	2,864	138		
22. Warangal	1,747	202	39,242	10,624	4,98,66	1,231	2,21,539	40,866	151		
Total ..	66,610	22,282	12,15,019	6,50,312	18,65,331	4,217	2,00,50,620	50,374	7,207		

APPENDIX 33—(Contd.) VII B.
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.—(Contd.)

EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS (AS ON 31ST MARCH 1957)—(Contd.)

Andhra Pradesh

Name of the District.	Serial No.	Habitations with school			Population of			Number of Schools for.			Number of SCHOLARS.		
		Name.	Total Num. of Habitations.	The Habitation Area.	Number of Schools.	S. No. of the school Area.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(12)	(12)
1. Adilabad	27	7,201	15,003	3	..	3	..	276	3	3	3
2. Anantapur	1,030	1,04,443	4,80,382	47	..	47	..	2,121	298	298	298
3. Chittoor	2,006	93,963	4,79,386	84	..	84	..	10,352	3,742	3,742	3,742
4. Cuddapah	189	98,644	1,37,732	45	..	45	..	4,045	665	665	665
5. Godavari East	893	3,22,043	12,26,576	111	..	111	..	5,579	1,693	1,693	1,693
6. Godavari West	109	3,01,725	8,56,463	113	..	113	..	5,154	2,744	2,744	2,744
7. Guntur North	392	2,53,727	6,16,825	78	..	78	..	6,100	1,443	1,443	1,443
8. Guntur South	731	2,61,932	7,93,241	106	..	106	..	4,981	1,292	1,292	1,292
9. Hyderabad	98	22,366	63,498	10	..	10	..	589	35	35	35
10. Karennagar	329	71,650	3,25,591	21	..	20	..	1,205	77	77	77
11. Khammam	351	52,238	2,17,906	32	..	32	..	900	188	188	188
12. Krishna East	787	2,29,274	5,84,981	83	..	80	3	6,385	2,687	2,687	2,687
13. Krishna West	458	2,05,202	4,68,238	68	..	68	..	4,536	1,651	1,651	1,651

APPENDIX 38—(Contd.)
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.—(Contd.)

EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS (AS ON 31ST MARCH 1957)—(Contd.)
Andhra Pradesh

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Name of the District.	Others.			Total.			Class Rooms.			Teachers.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number.	Area in Sq. ft.	Men.	Women.	(20)	(21)
1. Adilabad	276	3	279	11	3,400	17	1			
2. Anantapur	1,745	66	3,866	364	4,230	160	65,553	182	2			
3. Chittoor	2,862	739	13,214	4,481	17,695	473	1,71,593	592	68			
4. Cuddapah	..	868	455	4,913	710	5,623	275	1,02,940	397	23		
5. Godavari East	..	5,528	700	11,107	2,303	13,500	464	1,81,738	552	17		
6. Godavari West	..	2,160	456	7,314	3,200	10,514	381	1,42,563	511	28		
7. Guntur North	..	573	109	6,673	1,552	8,225	276	82,907	317	13		
8. Guntur South	..	3,479	466	8,460	1,758	10,218	306	34,162	391	7		
9. Hyderabad	..	222	7	811	42	853	37	10,312	44	..		
10. Karennagar	..	1,434	39	2,639	116	2,755	5	786	168	6		
11. Khammam	..	1,260	68	2,160	206	2,366	47	13,980	124	..		
12. Krishna East	..	3,753	923	10,138	3,610	13,748	490	1,56,394	503	..		
13. Krishna West	..	3,140	646	7,676	2,299	9,975	129	36,869	195	12		

APPENDIX 33—(Contd.)
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—(Contd.)

EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS (AS ON 31 MARCH, 1957.—(Contd.)

Andhra Pradesh

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Name of the District.	Serial No.	Habitations with school			POPULATION OF Total Num. of Habi- tations.			Number of Schools, Area.	S. No. of the school Area.	Number of Schools for Local.			NUMBER OF SCHOLARS, Local.		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
4. Kurnool	265	1,26,923	1,96,109	51	..	51	..	3,192	384	384	
15. Mahaboobnagar	344	96,792	2,39,848	40	..	40	..	1,246	155	155	
16. Medak	159	37,732	1,59,708	15	..	15	..	550	31	31	
17. Nalgonda	198	58,224	1,51,475	22	..	22	..	1,464	229	229	
18. Nellore	551	1,35,758	4,85,386	69	..	69	..	3,998	747	747	
19. Nizamabad	131	37,966	1,06,119	13	..	13	..	717	42	42	
20. Srikakulam	430	1,64,674	4,09,420	84	..	84	..	4,026	465	465	
21. Visakhapatnam	911	1,43,493	7,15,462	50	•	50	..	2,133	332	332	
22. Warangal	363	1,03,112	2,83,842	36	..	35	1	2,190	240	240	
Grand Total	10,752	29,24,082	90,13,126	1,176	..	1,171	5	71,749	19,093				

APPENDIX 33—(Contd.)
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.—(Contd.)

EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1957.—(Contd.)
Andhra Pradesh

Name of the District	Others		Total		Total	Class Rooms		Teachers	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Number	Area in Sq. ft.	Men	Women
(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
14. Kurnool	1,594	83	4,786	467	5,253	216	53,433	220	24
15. Mahaboobnagar	1,192	23	2,438	178	2,616	253	56,994	321	2
16. Medak	777	2	1,327	33	1,360	61	7,556	55	•
17. Nalgonda	808	26	2,272	255	2,527	110	21,193	84	7
18. Nellore	2,721	271	6,719	1,018	7,737	186	66,646	172	1
19. Nizamabad	299	3	1,016	45	1,061	120	37,528	127	14
20. Srikakulam	2,674	92	6,710	557	7,267	293	1,19,942	385	1
21. Visakhapatnam	1,771	32	3,904	364	4,268	141	44,505	212	1
22. Warangal	699	22	2,889	262	3,151	112	16,649	136	6
Grand Total	39,559	4,820	1,11,308	23,913	1,35,221	4,546	14,27,722	5,655	232

APPENDIX 33. VII B.—(Contd.).

High School
EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS (AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1957).—(Contd.)
Andhra Pradesh

Name of the District.	Habitations with schools	Serial number.	POPULATION OF			Number of Schools for.	S. No. of the schools Area.	Number of Schools for		
			Name.	Total Num-ber of Ha-bitations.	The Habita-tion.			Boys.	Girls.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1. Adilabad
2. Anantapur	625	45,995	3,23,072	16	..	16	..
3. Chittoor	827	25,006	2,15,928	12	..	12	..
4. Cuddapah	120	56,169	1,56,175	16	..	16	..
5. Godavari East	643	1,10,889	8,84,582	33	..	33	..
6. Godavari West	571	28,447	5,63,285	36	..	36	..
7. Guntur North	436	1,60,304	6,85,722	41	..	41	..
8. Guntur South	601	1,30,576	4,58,146	44	..	44	..
9. Hyderabad
10. Kareenagar	71	21,484	66,935	6	..	6	..
11. Khammam	273	21,577	1,77,679	12	..	12	..
12. Krishna East	829	2,29,081	6,37,425	32	..	32	..
13. Krishna West	575	1,55,330	6,53,200	38	..	38	..

APPENDIX 33.—(Contd.)

High Schools

EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS (AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1957).—(Contd.)

Andhra Pradesh

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NUMBER OF SCHOLARS

Name of the District.	Local						Others						Class Rooms			Teachers	
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Number.	Area in. Sq. ft.	Men.	Women.	
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)						
1. Adilabad	••	••	••	••	••	N I L	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	
2. Anantapur	594	38	579	3	1,175	41	1,214	57	3,972	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	
3. Chittoor	1,776	318	2,272	209	4,048	527	4,575	151	70,524	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	
4. Cuddapah	2,115	226	2,689	115	4,804	341	5,145	180	74,564	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	
5. Godavari East	1,777	251	3,256	161	5,033	412	5,445	282	94,043	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	
6. Godavari West	2,511	359	1,450	148	3,961	487	4,448	248	94,103	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	
7. Guntur North	2,530	310	688	73	3,218	583	3,601	203	77,102	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	
8. Guntur South	2,015	177	2,122	113	4,137	290	4,427	440	1,91,305	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	
9. Hyderabad	••	••	••	••	••	N I L	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	
10. Kurnool	133	1	75	••	208	1	209	59	15,414	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	
11. Khammam	195	14	502	10	697	24	721	20	6,000	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	
12. Krishna East	4,643	948	3,259	858	7,902	1,306	9,208	256	1,15,430	376	376	376	376	376	376	376	
13. Krishna West	3,077	485	2,897	407	5,684	892	6,576	451	1,93,058	606	606	606	606	606	606	606	

APPENDIX 33—(Contd.)

High Schools

EDUCATION RURAL AREAS (AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1957).—(Contd.)

Andhra Pradesh

168

Name of the District	Number of scholars						Total	Area in Sq. ft.	Class rooms			Teachers		
	Local		Others		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Number	Area in Sq. ft.	Men	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls									Women	
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)			
14. Kurnool	2,048	161	..	1527	40	3575	3776	127	4,0785	141	8			
15. Mahaboobnagar (Nil)			
16. Medak (Nil)			
17. Nalgonda (Nil)			
18. Nellore	..	1,169	130	1,547	67	2,716	205	2,921	261	80,590	369	5		
19. Nizamabad (Nil)			
20. Srikakulam	..	1,546	77	1,469	32	3,015	109	3,214	107	50,833	105	4		
21. Visakhapatnam	..	464	30	741	5	1,205	35	1,240	50	17,861	74	..		
22. Warangal	..	151	55	268	..	419	55	474	18	8,703	22	4		
Grand Total	..	26,744	3,568	25,051	1,741	51,795	3,309	57,104	2,905	11,76,806	3,600	101		

APPENDIX 33.—(Contd.)

High School

EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS (AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1957).—(Contd.)

Andhra Pradesh

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS

Name of the District	Local		Others		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Class Rooms		Teachers
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls							Number	Area in Sq. ft.		Men	Women

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
15. Mahaboobnagar											
16. Medak	..										
17. Nalgonda											
18. Nellore	..	1,169	138		1,547	67	2,716	205	2,921	261	80,590
19. Nizamabad											
20. Srikakulam	1,546	77	1,469	32	3,015	109	3,124	107	3,124	107	59,833
21. Vikhapatnam	464	90	741	5	1,205	35	1,240	50	17,861	74	..
22. Warangal	151	55	268	..	419	55	474	13	8,703	22	4
Grand Total	26,744	3,568	25,051	1,741	51,795	5,309	57,104	2,905	11,76,306	3,600	101

APPENDIX 34.

Andhra Pradesh

STATE TABLE No. VII—NUMBER OF HABITATIONS SERVED BY EXISTING MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

Slab of Population. . .	NUMBER OF HABITATIONS.			Total No. of habitations in the slab.
	Having a school in them.	Served by a school outside.	Not served by any school.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5,000 and above . .	78	14	3	95
2,000—4,999 . .	586	596	632	1,814
1,500—1,999 . .	141	651	820	1,612
1,000—1,499 . .	155	1,545	2,020	3,720
Below 1,000 . .	156	17,572	25,754	43,482
Total . .	1,116	20,378	29,229	50,723

APPENDIX 35.

Andhra Pradesh

STATE TABLE NO. IX—A. NUMBER OF HABITATIONS SERVED BY EXISTING—
HIGH SCHOOLS.

Slab of Population	NUMBER OF HABITATIONS.			Total No. of habitations in the slab
	Having a school in them	Served by a school outside	Not served by any school	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5,000 and above	47	35	13 95
2,000—4,999	227	811	776 1,814
1,500—1,999	39	715	858 1,612
1,000—1,499	39	1,588	2,093 3,720
Below 1,000	27	14,697	28,758 43,482
Total	379	17,816	32,498 50,723

APPENDIX 56.

Andhra Pradesh

STATE TABLE. NO. VIII-B.—NUMBER OF HABITATIONS SERVED BY PROPOSED MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

Slab of Population	NUMBER OF HABITATIONS.			Total No. of habitations in the slab			
	Habitations served by a school outside	Not served by any school	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5,000 and above ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
2,000 to 4,999 ..	163	171	28	632	163	171	28
1,500—1,999 ..	437	351	32	820	437	351	32
1,000—1,499 ..	665	1,148	207	2,020	665	1,148	207
Below 1,000 ..	507	16,986	8,261	25,754	507	16,986	8,261
Total ..	2015	18,656	8,528	29,229	2015	18,656	8,528

APPENDIX 37.

Andhra Pradesh

STATE TABLE No. VIII—A-B. —NUMBER OF HABITATIONS SERVED
BY PROPOSED MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

Slab of Population	NUMBER OF HABITATIONS.			Total No. of habitations in the slab
	Having a school in them	Served by a school outside	Not served by any school	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5,000 and above	81	14	.. 95
2,000—4,999	1,019	767	28 1,814
1,500—1,999	578	1,002	32 1,612
1,000—1,499	820	2,698	207 3,720
Below 1,000	663	34,558	8,261 43,482
Total	3,161	39,031	8,528 50,725

APPENDIX 38.

Form No. C/3.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS INFORMATION CARD

Name of the school _____

Place _____ Taluka _____ District _____

Management _____ Medium _____ Type _____

Scholars in different standards (as on the 31st March 1957) :—

Standards	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total
No. of Classes									
Boys									
Total No. of pupils in the school.	Boys								
	Girls								
	Total								
Local pupils	Boys								
	Girls								
in the Hostel	Boys								
	Girls								
Non-Local pupils	Boys								
	Girls								
Residing in the school village	Boys								
	Girls								
Coming daily from their village	Boys								
	Girls								

Buildings :— { (a) Whether owned, rented, free, etc.
 (b) Number of rooms—
 (c) Total floor area of class rooms—

Teachers :—	Graduates		Under-graduates		Specialists	Others	Total
	Trained	Others	Trained	Others			
Men	..						
Women	..						

Towns and villages (The school area) from which the pupils come to school :—

Name of the village	Distance	Name of the village	Distance	Name of the village	Distance

At the back draw, if possible, a rough sketch of the area served by our school.

Dated.....19..... Headmaster.....

APPENDIX

Andhra

AREA SERVED BY

Name of the district.	Name of the High Schools.	Standards taught	Area served		Distance from school.	Population of	
			Number	Name		Habitations.	Total area served.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Adilabad
2. Anantapur	45,985	6,49,528
3. Chittoor	23,347	2,67,089
4. Cuddapah	50,665	2,36,603
5. Godavari East	1,65,401	8,98,963
6. Godavari West	2,16,655	11,75,042
7. Guntur North	1,62,756	5,62,813
8. Guntur South	1,36,053	6,36,568
9. Hyderabad
10. Karimnagar	21,484	81,264
11. Khammam	22,387	1,80,248
12. Krishna East	2,47,559	6,37,785
13. Krishna West	1,40,744	6,02,509
14. Kurnool	65,630	6,95,756
15. Mahaboobnagar
16. Medak
17. Nalgonda
18. Nellore	69,272	4,40,055
19. Nizamabad
20. Srikakulam	70,164	2,58,322
21. Visakhapatnam	45,959	4,27,405
22. Warangal	12,357	71,246
Grand Total	14,45,418	78,21,146

39.

Pradesh

HIGH SCHOOLS

NUMBER OF PUPILS, ATTENDING (AS ON 31-3-1957)

Total in School			Local		In Hotels		With Others		From neighbouring habitations	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(3)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
..
6,891	730	7,621	4,763	669	274	116	1,115	35	739	10
4,632	640	5,272	3,896	348	173	..	445	83	2,118	209
4,140	622	4,762	1,965	207	116	..	..	..	2,359	115
11,227	1,412	12,639	4,119	834	480	2	823	115	5,800	461
22,395	6,508	29,503	14,521	4,192	993	525	2,475	838	5,006	908
8,527	1,050	9,577	4,424	718	277	14	543	58	3,280	260
9,539	1,165	10,704	4,622	771	330	7	458	76	4,129	311
..
208	1	209	133	1	..	..	11	..	64	..
697	24	721	201	15	13	..	163	5	620	4
7,902	1,303	9,208	4,643	948	242	26	811	95	2,206	287
14,555	4,378	18,933	8,078	2,960	538	383	1,435	212	4,504	823
19,934	2,703	22,667	13,283	2,273	1,320	246	1,388	124	3,943	90
..
..
..
17,877	3,869	21,246	10,556	2,792	1,678	668	2,112	280	3,081	179
..
2,030	125	3,214	1,355	90	84	..	268	12	1,412	28
1,205	85	1,240	464	30	19	..	134	..	588	5
979	837	18,16	528	143	..	40	298	148	155	9
134,197	24,685	158,882	75,551	16,993	6,587	1,927	12,455	2,076	39,654	3,630

APPENDIX 40.

Andhra Pradesh.

STATE TABLE No. IX-B. —NUMBER OF HABITATIONS SERVED
BY PROPOSED HIGH SCHOOLS.

Slab of Population	NUMBER OF HABITATIONS			Total No. of habitations in the slab
	Having a school in them	Served by a school outside	Not served by any school	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5,000 and above ..	12	..	1	13
2,000—4,999 ..	312	382	82	776
1,500—1,999 ..	174	593	91	858
1,000—1,499 ..	240	1,591	262	2,093
Below 1,000 ..	122	20,094	8,542	28,758
Total ..	860	22,660	8,978	32,498

APPENDIX 41.

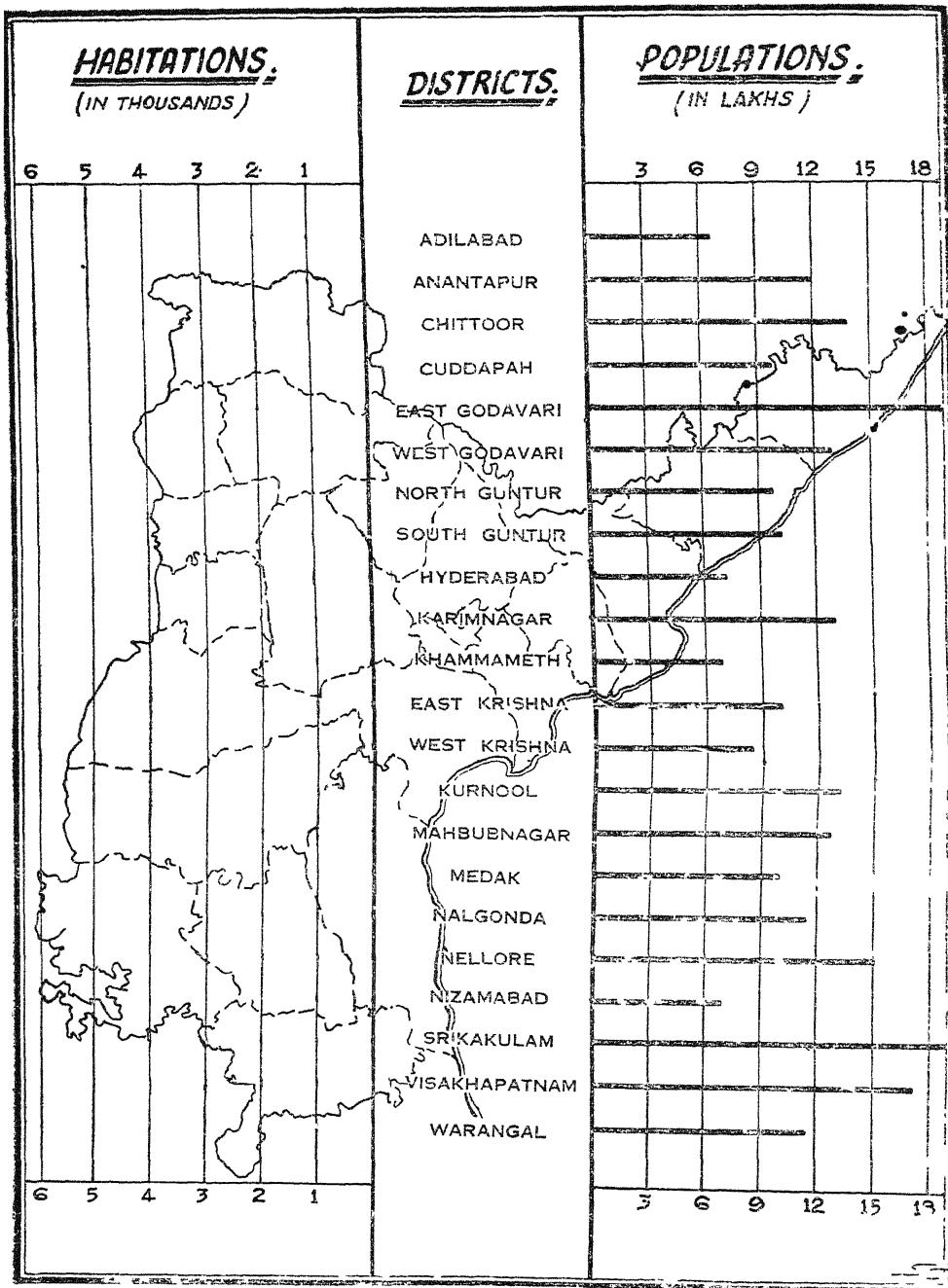
Andhra Pradesh

STATE TABLE No. IX-AB, NUMBER OF HABITATIONS SERVED
BY PROPOSED HIGH SCHOOLS.

Slab of Population	NUMBER OF HABITATIONS			Total No. of habita- tions in the Slab
	Having a school in them	Served by a school outside	Not served by any school	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5,000 and above ..	.. 59	35	1	95
2,000—4,999 ..	.. 539	1,193	82	1,814
1,500—1,999 ..	.. 213	1,308	91	1,612
1,000—1,499 ..	.. 279	3,179	262	3,720
Below 1,000 ..	.. 149	34,791	8,542	43,482
Total ..	1,239	40,506	8,978	50,723

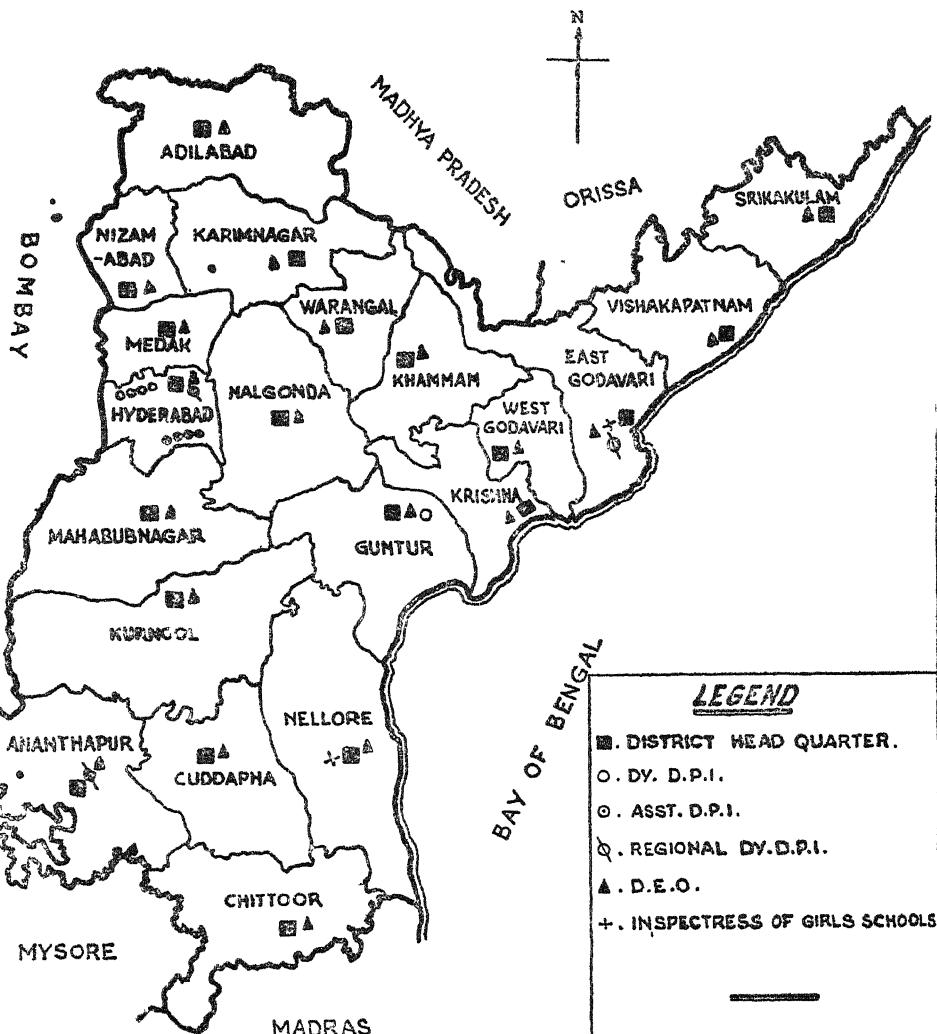
APPENDIX 42.

Diagram of Habitations and Population by districts.



APPENDIX 48.

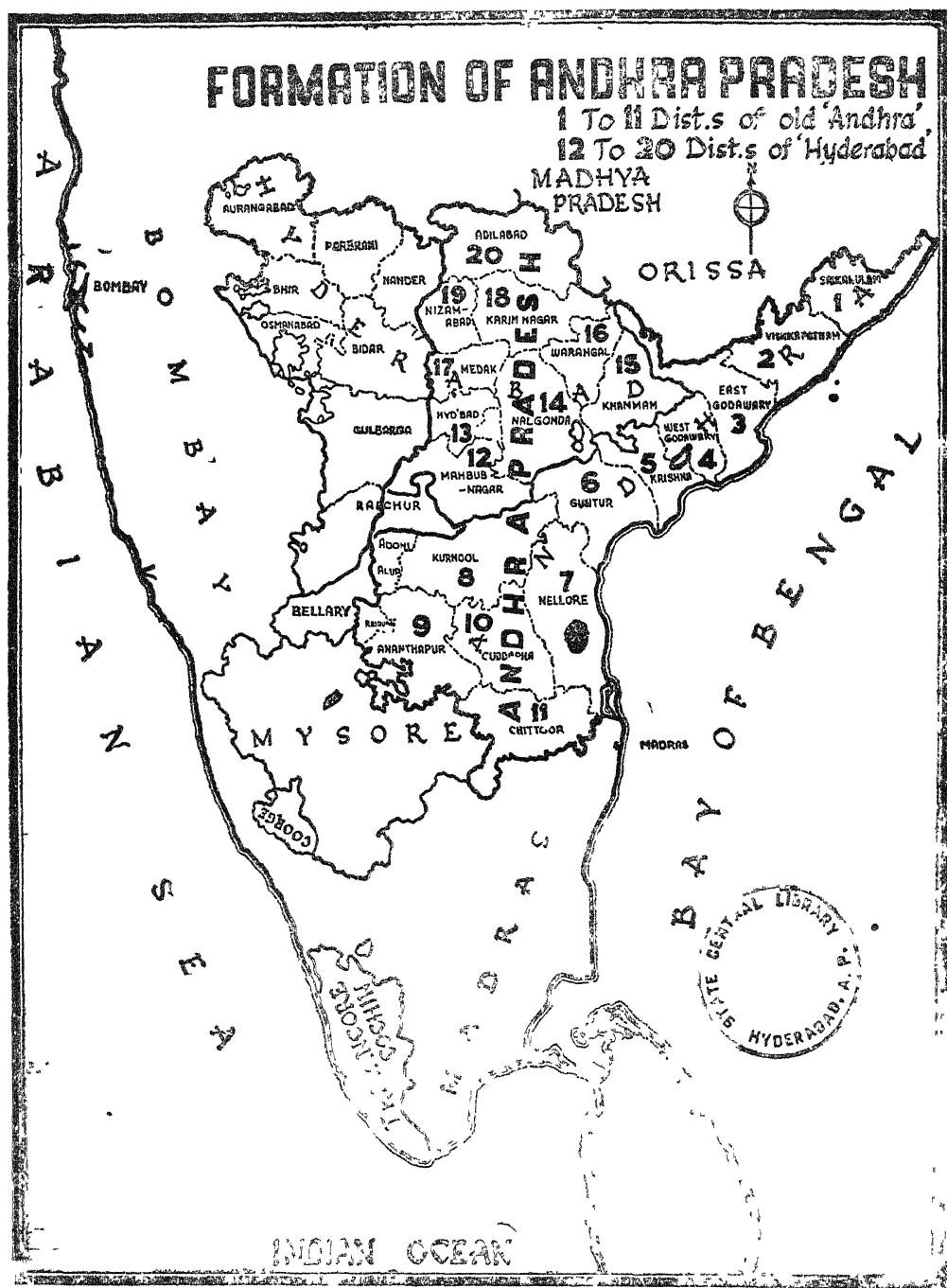
**MAP OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP EDUCATION DEPT.**



APPENDIX 44.

FORMATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH

1 To 11 Dist.s of old 'Andhra',
12 To 20 Dist.s of 'Hyderabad'



APPENDIX 45.

LIST OF PROPOSED SCHOOLS OF ANDHRA PRADESH.

Sl. No.	Name of district.	NUMBER OF NEW SCHOOLS PROPOSED-PRIMARY STAGE.			Middle School Stage.	High School Stage.	
		Independ- ent.	Group.	Peripa- tetic.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1.	Adilabad	..	..	147	242	19	71
2.	Anantapur	..	..	289	286	69	35
3.	Chittoor	..	..	125	332	62	39
4.	Cuddapah	..	..	30	58	20	12
5.	Godavari East	..	..	58	70	61	24
6.	Godavari West	..	..	26	25	44	30
7.	Guntur North	..	..	17	3	27	4
8.	Guntur South	..	..	19	2	14	14
9.	Hyderabad	..	..	66	51	117	41
10.	Kareemnagar	..	..	95	75	92	35
11.	Khammam	..	..	107	152	64	28
12.	Krishna East	..	..	10	6	18	5
13.	Krishna West	..	..	16	2	82	28
14.	Kurnool	..	..	142	85	35	20
15.	Mahboobnagar	..	..	165	124	222	90
16.	Medak	..	..	186	77	163	68
17.	Nalgonda	..	..	158	122	233	102
18.	Nellore	..	..	160	111	116	43
19.	Nizamabad	..	..	101	4	98	46
20.	Srikakulam	..	..	53	110	58	22
21.	Visakhapatnam	..	..	137	143	88	44
22.	Warangal	..	..	128	98	155	53
		Total	..	2,213	2,221	1,857	849

APPENDIX 46.

STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS ON BEHALF OF COMPULSORY AREAS.

Sl. No.	Name of the district.	Population.	Centres.	Schools.	ENROLMENT		Total.
					Boys.	Girls.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Adilabad	.. 22,093	56	59	857	198	1,055
2.	Anantapur	.. 2,25,200	81	191	16,167	9,733	25,900
3.	Chittoor ..	.. 4,04,596	160	187	19,629	12,464	32,093
4.	Cuddapah	.. 1,78,137	67	180	11,584	24,186	35,670
5.	Godavari East	.. 3,81,428	276	818	21,674	18,189	39,813
6.	Godavari West	.. 1,80,381	42	180	10,765	9,886	20,651
7.	Guntur North	.. 2,28,374	69	178	14,158	11,784	25,942
8.	Guntur South	.. 1,73,373	28	213	13,199	10,668	23,867
9.	Hyderabad	.. 32,530	32	40	1,482	614	2,096
10.	Kareemnagar	.. 44,064	25	28	3 455	164	2,619
11.	Khammam	.. 37,868	89	42	1,853	783	2,636
12.	Krishna East	.. 1,71,084	25	187	12,694	9,888	22,582
13.	Krishna West	.. 2,66,618	24	165	14,406	11,991	26,397
14.	Kurnool ..	.. 2,93,305	104	216	21,180	10,589	31,769
15.	Mahboobnagar	.. 47,725	40	41	2,511	788	3,249
16.	Medak ..	.. 40,164	40	44	1,959	475	2,434
17.	Nalgonda	.. 60,584	37	43	2208	1,041	3,249
18.	Nellore ..	.. 3,62,996	86	306	19,035	13,516	32,551
19.	Nizamabad	.. 96,008	80	85	3,727	734	4,461
20.	Srikakulam	.. 2,40,340	43	168	17,388	11,754	29,142
21.	Visakhapatnam	.. 1,70,163	81	99	10,471	5,235	15,706
22.	Warangal	.. 63,805	47	49	2,948	755	3,703
Grand Total		.. 37,20,831	1,432	2,919	2,23,300	1,65,285	3,88,585

Sd.
I/C Director of Public Instruction.

